TOILET SOAP

. New York City

TOILET SOAP.

I, New York City.

OMEROY & CO.,

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Pomeroy & Co.

of Oil Paintings at Store

State-st.

June 18, at 8 o'clock.

days at 10 a. m., 2:30 p. the entire collection is dis-

CE'S SALE

STATE-ST.

Watches,

Jewelry,

Plated Ware,

ks, &c., &c.,

NING, June 19, at 9:30 78 and 80 Randolph-st., New Sture, Carpeta, and General

EROY & CO., Auctioneers.

une 22, at 9:30 o'clock,

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Lounges, Sofas, Deaks, irs, &c. Plance, Refrigerators, &c. ROY & CO., Auctioneers.

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TURING JEWELER
BY CATALOGUE,

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ESDAY TRADE SALE.

YELLOW WARE,

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w Goods, and Wool Hats,

June 21. at 9:30 o'clock, etion Rooma, second floor, bd full liber salable goods at BUTTERS & CU., Auct'rs.

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TRADE SALE

HOODS

19, 9:30 a. m.

ORE & CO., Auet'rs.

y, June 20,

CASES

Bankrupt Stock,

O. P. GORR & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-8v.

levator Companyxos, Ia. June 12, 1877.
ituated in the most fertile
7, lowa, and provided with
or handling grain, will be
ignest bidder at public are
the 2d day of July next, at
rented for one year from
10, 1878, one-half cash,
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Suits.

Weekly Sale,

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in god including wine, bedding, and utensila. M. Liuis DE DEBIAN. Agent, 55 Broadway.
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MERICAN LINE.

Philadelphia and Liverpool. ne of transfantic line salling under the Ameri-

RED STAR LINE. remarks the Belgian and United States mails. Saffton relieving days, electroately from PHILADELPHIA INTERPRETATION OF ANTWERP PETER WRIGHT & SONS.

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CHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New York and Glasgow.

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forth German Lloyd. at Western Steamship Line.

MAN STEAMSHIP LINE, EUROPE AND AMERICA. mare apply at Company's Office, 32 South Clark-age. FRANCIS C. BROWN, Geo. West. Agt.

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OUNTAIN HOUSE, CRESSON SPRINGS, PA. Diposite summer reserve will be open for the reman greats on the
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Illusts on the Penn's R. R. will stop at Crosson.

Major ORCHESTRA has been consared for the
ma. Fishing and Huuting. &c., For terms address
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PIGEON COVE HOUSE, for its. Mass. On extreme point of Cape. View of the lights of Cape Ann, etc. Grand old woods, fore, taking, toesting, bathing, etc. Good etabling, the hattern finitroad from Boston. MRS. ELLEN S. ROBINSON & OX.

CENTRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, IS NOW renovated, attractive and reasonable. J. E. AAY 2004 T. K. HARKINS, Proprietors. PROPOSALS. hing owners---Improvement of Cheboygan Harbor,

TITLE STATES EXCUSERS OFFICE. ROOM 57
FAT BLOCK. DETROIT, MIGH. June 15, 1877.—
Mai proposit in duplicale addressed to the undermed swopasis in duplicale addressed to the undermed stading equipment. Cheboygan Harbor, "wfill
matried at this effice until 12 o'clock, noon, of July
jur, and opened farmedistacly thereafter.
In equipment to be bried consists of two first-class
state, four dump scows, and one steam tug, all in
medition and supplied with efficient serves.
The supplied with efficient serves.
The all further information, specifications, instrucand blank forms upon which bids must be made,
to this office.

Major of Engineers.

Finding Respital Association invite proposals for fire two months of a reasel of not less than 300 arths; said vassel to be anchored in the Bana, a charge of and kept in order by a man furnished O. C. of IBBS.

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Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Micro-ICE BOXES. BOXES we keep all kinds and priced les Boxes and Refrigerators.

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In Chemistry, Pure and Applied, in Civil and all Chemistry, Pure and Applied, in Civil and all Chemistry, and Geology, and in General Stantia, with English, French, and German, Economy, History, etc.

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## The Triumph of Art.

To be always in advance with everything that tends to the safety and comfort of its patrons is the policy of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Its last achievement in this line is the placing on its route between Chicago and Omaha a line of the world-renowned Pullmas Hotel cars. These are not the too-well-known road-side cating-house placed on wheels, and called a dining-car, that is attached to a train for a few miles and is then "set off," but they are the elegant modern Pellman Hotel cars, that run through with the balance of the train, and in them you get inzurious drawing-room sleeping berths, and at the same time secure your meals without leaving your car.

The kitchens of these cars are so arranged that The kitchens of these cars are so arranged that no odors from the cooking viands can possibly reach the occupants of the berths. No person, no matter how particular he or she may be, can have any cause to make objections on this score.

Those celebrated cars are run over the Chicago

Northwestern Railway only between Chicag alt Lake City, San Francisco, or other Far-West eir money, should try these new palatial cars. ext day. East-bound they leave Council Bluff sily at 5:30 p. m., and reach Chicago next day s

Are sclling CHOICE Imported Woolens made in the most "thorough, artistic manner," for gentlemen, at the LOWEST Prices possible consistent with a strictly FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE, that is warranted in every particular. Prices Lower than for the past twelve or fifteen years.

Wedding Toilet a Specialty Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st. 10 per Cent Discount if Paid in Five Days

ART SALE. ART SALE.

## **PAINTINGS** WILL TAKE PLACE ON

Wednesday, May 20, AT THE ARTISTS' GALLERY,

212 WABASH-AV., COMMENCING AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.

CUTLERY. Spencer, 54 State-st. CUTLERY.
The best in the world. Every blade hand-forged and warranted good. We offer

1,000 Doz. Pocket Knives, 25 cts. each, worth 50. 2,000 Doz. Pocket Knives, 50 cts. each, worth 80. 2,500 Sets Table Cuttery, \$1.00 each, worth \$1.50. 800 Pair Carvers, 50 cts. each, worth \$1.00. 500 Pair Carvers, \$1.00 each, worth \$1.50.

GAS STOVE.

BY THEIR USE YOU WILL SAVE FUEL. No Coal, No Kindling required. No Smoke.

No Smell. No Ashes, No Kerosene Oil

To explode to cause loss of life or property.

J. C. WOOLLEY, Western Agent,
110 Dearborn-st., Chicago. LAKE NAVIGATION.

## Lake Superior People's Line First Grand Pleasure Excursion.

THE PALACE STEAMER PEERLESS Thursday, June 21, at 8 p. m.

FOR Freight or Passage apply to LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN.

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Managers Lake Superior People's Line Steamers.

FINANCIAL. **MONEY to LOAN** By JOSIAH H. REED, No. 20 Nassau-st., N. Y., In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE.

ions received and promptly attended to H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st. EDWARD L. BREWSTER. 101 Washington-st.,

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LOANS on first-class Collaterals negotiated at Low Rates of interest. Real Estate Loans On improved property made at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

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\$2,000, \$2,500, and larger sums. Fine house and Grounds at Highland Park to rent, low. W. H. MATTOCKS, Boom I, No. 40 Dearborn-st. BANKING HOUSE OF LAZARUS SILVERMAN

Chamber of Commerce, Chicago. Has money to loan on Real Estate, Produce and Provision, City and County Orders, and Mercantile Paper and is selling Exchange on all countries.

INTEREST ON CITY BONDS.
CHICAGO, June 16, 1877.
City of Chicago Coppons due July 1, 1877. will be paid at the City Treasurer's office, if presented prior to the 23d inst. Coupons not so presented will be paid in New York as Saual.

J. A. FARWELL, Comptrolier.

GRATES AND MANTELS. Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS. MILAN'S MOVE.

Critical Relations Existing Between Austria and Russia.

The Turkish Government Considers Itself Grossly Insulted.

All Because Prince Milan Saw Fit to Visit the Czar.

The Result of That Visit Very Unsatisfactorily Explained.

Extraordinary Activity Still Noticeable Along the Danube.

A Large Concentration of Russians Opposite Rustchuk.

The Peace Party Fast Gaining Ground in Constantinople.

Bashi - Bazouks Committing Excesses in Constantinople.

Latest Phase of the Political Crisis in France.

Gen. Grant Entertained by the London Liberal Reform Club.

AUSTRIA. A HOSTILE FEELING TOWARD BUSSIA. [By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE SALISBURY STREET, W. C., June 18.—The attitude of Austria is getting more and more hostile to Russia. Starting out with friendly feelings, and expecting to share in the territorial distribution when Turkey should be dismembered, she has since been driven to the opposite standpoint by internal influence and outside presure. The alliance of Russia with Germany is one cause of the dissatisfaction. Re cently overtures were made to England for an offensive and defensive alliance. Prince

Milan's visit to the Czar was in opposition to the expressed desire of Austria. INDIA. THE PRAYER OF ISLAM. [By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. excitement among the Mussulmans in India is extending and the form of a special prayer is being circulated, which is only used when Islam is considered to be in great peril. EUSSIA'S PREPARATIONS.

The TRIBUNE's Bombay correspondent says that reports continue to arrive there regarding Russia's preparations on the Oxus, at Charjui, only 150 miles from Mero. These advances are declared to be in contravention of recent pledges. Questions will be asked in Parliament with reference to this, connected with the speech of Lord Salisbury, referred to in a previous cable special.

ONE STORY.

PESTH, June 18 .- To avoid ground for the inervention of Austria, Servia will maintain an rmed neutrality. This has not prevented the onclusion of a treaty between Russia and Servia enabling Russia to transport troops through Servia. Already 7,000 men are marching toward Gladova and Turn Severin. ANOTHER.

BUCHAREST, June 18.—If the purpose of Prince Milan's visit to the Czar was to press for leave to participate in the war, his representations have been futile. Prince Milan has re ceived a hint to maintain a passive attitude, being told that Servia's self-denial will be reckond for her good, and that her claims will arrives.

STILL ANOTHER. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18.—Cristics, the Servian agent, gave explanations to the Porte to-day respecting the visit of Prince Milan to the Czar. He repeated that it was solely intended as an act of courtesy. Cristics denied that the Servian Government followed a war policy, and contradicted the report that works policy, and contradicted the report that works were proceeding at Alexinatz. The object of Servia in the late war was to gain an extension of territory in Herzegovina as far as the Narenta River, but never to establish Servain independence. The sovereignty of the Porte, said Cristics, was a guarantee for the advancement of Servia and the unity of the races whereas Servia and the unity of the race, whereas Servian independence would fall under the domination of Russia or Austria.

THE RUSSIAN PROPOSITION. LONDON, June 18.—A Vienna correspondent says on Prince Milan's return to Belgrade the sider a convention to allow the passage of Russian troops through Servia.

LONDON, June 19-5 a. m.-A Vienna correspondent says the Porte considers Prince Mi-lan's visit to the Czar an insult to the Sultan. Prior to taking any resolution as regards Servia, the Porte has asked his Government to give an pinion on the subject.

INCREASED ACTIVITY.

IN THE RUSSIAN DANUBIAN ARMY.

LONDON, June 18.—Conflicting accounts come from Roumania. Those who regard a movement as imminent explain the general manage-ment of the Russian troops during last week as ment of the Russian troops during last week as preparatory movements for concentrating the forces hitherto scattered in the cantonments. The departure of a portion of the headquarters out the 11th inst. from Ploiesti to Alexandria is regarded as a sure indication of imminent action, while the unusual precautions taken to prevent any one from approaching the Russian lines goes to confirm this impression. One account states that all inhabitants have been ordered to withdraw from the shore. Believers in he speedy commencement of operations actually name June 18 (to-day) as the date on which the first attempt to cross the Danube will be made. From another source, usually not less well-informed, it is positively stated that a fortnight or so will elapse before the Russians are ready to undertake operations along the whole line, owing to the imperfect state of preparation. These were found so far backward on the Emperor's arrival at Ploiest that he is said to have expressed his displeasure. Despite the obstacles caused by rains, it was thought more might have been done if it had not been for want of harmony and co-operation, extending even to those occupying very high positions. The establishment of magazines close to the Danube and the collection of bridging materials are particularly considered very ing materials are particularly considered ver

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1877.

backward.

PRESH ENERGY.

Since the Czar's arrival, fresh energy has been infused into all the preparations; but this, at first, was somewhat neutralized by various rall-way break-downs, etc. Those who do not believe in immediate operations explain the present great movement of troops by saying that the Commander-in-Chief had reasons to considerably modify his plan, and that, according to the new arrangements, six of the eight army corps are to be concentrated on a comparatively short line, between Glurgevo and Islas, on the River Aluia. Both opinions are founded on observations on the spot.

AT GIURGEVO,

servations on the spot...

AT GURGEVO,
steam launches have serviced, and a large siege
train is being collected, while the Eighth,
Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps are ready to converge on that point. In Aluta, behind TurnuMagurieli, the Ninth Corps is in readiness, and
the Thirteenth is on the march to join it. The
Fourteeuth Corps is in Galatz, but will proceed
westward and probably cross about Techernawestward and probably cross about Teeherna-vods or Kalarash with the Fourth Corps.

Ostentatious demonstrations are being made in the neighborhood of Braila, Reni, and Is-mail, but it is imagined that they are merely RUSTCHUE, June 18.—From 7 o'clock in the evening until midnight Sunday; large bodies of Russian troops of all arms were marching from Giurgevo to Slobosia, opposite this place.

CAVALEY MOVEMENT.

London, June 18.—Last evening a force of Russian cavalry marched from Giurgevo to Slobodzi Wallacin, a town on the Galomnitza River, with flying colors and bands playing. The movement was unmolested by the Turkish bat-

CANNONADING. At Rustchuk cannonading is kept up with great spirit. The Turkish guns are far superior to the Russians' in calibre and range. WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

The Turkish headquarters has ordered all war correspondents to Shumla to obtain permission to remain at the seat of war.

Rains have again delayed operations on the Danube, in consequence of their effect on the roads, although the river itself has not been materially affected.

SMALL BUSINESS.

LONDON, June 18.—A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the German press comment upon an inspired letter in the Vienna semi-official Political Correspondence insinuating that Capt. Wellesley, British attache, and suite, supply the Turks with military intelligence from the Presidence correspondence accepts to be not applied to the Presidence of the Presi the Russian camps. There seems to be no doubt that the Russians, fancying themselves betrayed, are remodeling their ordre de bataille on the Danube.

DIFFERENCE OF OFINION.

While the Turkish are office insists upon naking the defense of the Balkans the decisive stage of the war, the Turkish headquarters hop to be able to assume an energetic offensive in the event of the Russians succeeding in crossing

CONSTANTINOPLE.

BASHI-BAZOUK OUTRAGES. LONDON, June 18 .- The Bashi-Bazouks, taking advantage of the absence from Constanti-nople of much of the restraining power, have been committing all sorts of excesses on person and property. The suburbs are mostly occu pied by persons belonging to the mercantile classes in Constantinople, who have villas in the surrounding neighborhood, and the disorderly conduct of these semi-savage soldiers keeps them in constant alarm. Among those who re-cently suffered from the excesses of the Bashi-American naval officer, who were beaten and ed by them. This outrage on the part of the Bashi-Bazonks is not unlikely to lead to further complications with other Governments.

BAD RATIONS. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18.—The Arabic journal El Jarvaib having published an article at-tacking the Turkish Government for the dispatch of 200,000 kilogrammes of damaged biscuits to Trebizond, the Chamber of Deputies demanded explanations from Redif Pasha, Minister of War, who, however, declined to come to the House. Other members of the Cabinet attended the sitting, and remonstrated against the reductions demanded by the Chamber.

DISMISSED. The Governor of Syria has been dismissed.

Secretary of the British Legation, leaves for ondon on Wednesday. The Egyptian troops have left for Yarna.

visited the Sultan on Sunday. He will reioin his troops Thursday.

MONTENEGRO.

Dispatches from various divisions in Monte CHRISTIAN VOLUNTEERS.

A body of Christian volunteers, arrived with

f war. Dervish Pasha goes to Batoum to-day. RUSSIAN FRIGATES. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18 .- It is said that two Russian frigates have appeared off Cape

Winchester rifles, are about to leave for the seat

HOBART PASHA. It is believed that Hobart Pasha will leave for the Mediterranean. BXILED.

The editors and compositors of the two Turk-ish newspapers, Selamet and Mussavat, have been exiled, and publication of papers suspended. The principal offense for which the editors were exiled was that they urged in their col-umns the dismissal of Redif Pasha from the Ministry of War. Several other arrests are or

The Chamber of Deputies has voted an in ternal loan of 5.000,000 Turkish pounds, to be raised by collecting revenue in advance. It has functionaries.

The vessels with the Egyptian contingent ar in sight of Varna.

PROCLAMATION.

The Turkish authorities in Bulgaria have seized copies of a proclamation issued by the Bulgarian Committee, inciting the inhabitants to rise in aid of the Russians.

THE PEACE PARTY GAINING. LONDON, June 18.—A correspondent at Con-stantinople, in a dispatch sent via Athens, says stantinople, in a dispatch sent via Athens, says
the peace party gains ground daily. At a council of war on Wednesday last, at which the Sultan presided, several of those present, especially
Mahmed Ruchdi Pasha, strongly advocated
peace. Ruchdi said it was now quite clear that
Turkey could not hope for active aid from any
power, and could not carry on the war single-handed. He urged that advan-tage should be taken of Russia's recent declaration that she does not desire con-quest, and that application be at once made to some friendly Power to obtain an armistice, during which peace might be arranged. He implored the Sultan to take this step. The majority of the council were, however, against Mahomed Ruchdi, and his proposals were de-Mahomed Ruchdi, and his proposals were de-ferred. I am assured that the peace party looks to the German Ambassador for support, and that he does all in his power to sustain them. They gain great advantage by Ruchdi Pasha thus publicly placing himself at their head. There must, lowever, be a disaster before the peace party

Deputies to-day voted a total reduction of 300,000 Turkish pounds in the estimates of the LONDON, June 19-5 a. m.—A Constantinople dispatch announces that the Turkish Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved.

CONSTANTINOPLE. June 18 .- The Chamber of

GENERAL.

VIENNA, June 18.—The Political Corre nce's St. Petersburg letter reports that Count chouvaloff's verbal assurances were considered perfectly satisfactory by the British Govern-ment. At the express desire of the English Cabinet he was authorized to state in writing

that Russia would respect absolutely British in-terests touching the Suez Canal, Egypt, and the Persian Gulf. Reports from various Russian Ambassadors show that a favorable impression was produced by the above declaration at other Curopean Courts. SERVIA AND GREECE.

The letter further says the warlike indications in Greece and Servia are considered very inconvenient. Russia would not, on account of Ser-

ria, run the risk of any coolness with Austria. "ENGLISH INTERESTS."

EDINBURG, June 18.—The Scotsman's London correspondent writes that Earl Derby and the Marquis of Salisbury hold very opposite views regarding the Russian occupation of Constantinople. Salisbury believes Gortschakoff will not advise that the city be held for a long time. Derby would at once inform Russia that she will only march there at the risk of meriting Reiting. only march there at the risk of meeting British only march there are no as well as Turkish troops. The writer adds:
"I am informed that, whatever may be the truth about the reported disunion, the Cabinet has taken certain military precautions. A large army corps is ready for immediate service, and transports can be obtained."

TORKISH WAR VESSELA.
SYRA, June 18.—Four Turkish fron-clads passed this port to-day steering south.

Two Turkish corvettes anchored in Suda Bay,

THE MONTENEGRINS. LONDON, June 18.—The Montenegrin Council a week ago decided not to seriously oppose the reprovisioning of Nicsics, in consequence of the great loss inflicted at Kristacs, and because the relief of the town has ceased to have any significance. Owing to the increased strength of the Montenegrin artillery, should the Turkish army retire, Nicsics may be easily stormed. The Turks, by advancing into the plain of Niesics, have walked into a trap, perhaps, for should the Montenegrins block Duga Pass, the Turks will be unable to return. A lull is expected for the next few days.

ISLAM CALLING FOR HELP. CALCUTTA, June 18.—Although the Indian Mussulmans have hitherto shown few signs of nterest in the war, it is certain that proclama tions are in circulation which include the praye calamity, and calling for help from all true be

ENGLISH DOCKYARDS. LONDON, June 18 .- No vessel, whose repair are likely to take any length of time, is to be docked at either Devenport or Chatham yards. which are to be kept as clear as possible for any

St. PETERSBURG. June 18 .- The rumors re-

garding mediation are semi-officially contra-dicted. No mediation is possible, nor has any been proposed.

THE TURKS IN BOSNIA.

garding mediation are semi-officially contradicted. No mediation is possible, nor has any been proposed.

THE TURKS IN BOSNIA.

Miss Irby, a philanthropic Englishwomen who has been engaged in works of mercy in the Turkish provinces, writes from Bosnis to the Rt.-Hon. W. E. Gladstone as follows: Since writing the above I have seen several peasants from the plundered villages of Ticevo and Preodac, and have conversed at leisure with three of the four women who were carried off by the Turks, from whom they escaped on Saturday night into Austrian territory. On Thursday attentoon the cry reached the villagers of Ticevo, "The Turkish soldiers are corsing!" Before the troops reached the village all the Inhabitants had run away except an old man of 80 and a few women and children. The old man was seized and dragged before Smail Pasha and asked where were the insurgents. He did not know.

"Are you so foolieh as to expect that the Austrian Czar will take the lands of our Suitan?" The poor terrified old man protested that the Christians were perfectly contented under the rule of the Sultan and wished for no change whatever. On this, by command of the Pasha, he was let alone. Then these four women were questioned where were the men of the village and where was the insurgents' camp, and threatened with the soldiers. In speaking of those two nights in the Turkish tents they hid their faces and said: "Better it would have been that we had perished; if there had been fire we would have sprung into it, or if there had been water we would have sprung into at, or if there had been water we would have sprung with them, and will send them to hell for what they have suffered. The poor girl Stoja, whose whole figure bespoke despair, hid her faces and said: "Better it would have been that we had perished; if there had been fire we would have suffered so terribly should receive a regular supply of corp, and we have given them flax that they may have some occupation. Like Dosta, they are simple, modest-peasant women of the better class:

ERZEROUM.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF ARMENIA—A
MISERABLE TOWN—INSUFFICIENT DEPENSES
—THE POPULATION IRRITATED.
Correspondence London Times.
EREEROUS, May 15.—Great Armenia was formerly divided into fifteen provinces, each one of which was governed by a Satrap. The first of these provinces is called High Armenia, and its Capital, Theodosio, olis. now named Erzeroum, is the seat of Government of the Pashalik of Ottoman Armenia, as it used to be of Greek Armenia. In the distance it looks like a large ship thrown ashore menia, as it used to be of Greek Armepia. In the distance it looks like a large ship thrown ashore under the mountain side, and its mainmast, dis-tinguishable a great way off, is the tower of the Tepsi Minaret. The town, which suffered severely Tepsi Minaret. The town, which suffered severely from an earthquake in 1859, is built upon an elevation, and the fort and citadel command it. An Arabic inscription, in Cuffe characters, on the gate marks it as a construction of the twelfth century; but 'Erzeroum the Delicious,' as it is called by Moise of Korane, is an evidence of the strange taste of the Armenians, for its aspect is sombre, its houses mean, its streets unpaved, muddy, ragged and tortuous, and its climate, because of the burning sun, accompanied with icy blasts sweeping

street. is traversed by ancient and subterranean passages, communicating with a marsh some dialance off.

The precise date of the construction of Erzeroum is probably unknown; but it is certain that, about 1, 500 years ago, Theodosina, strenthening it with a strong fort, made it the Capital of Armenia; and that the Patriarch Yezre, in the year 632, assembled a Council there, by order of the Emperor Herachus. Although the Capital of the country, the base of operations, and the key of Kars, there is nothing in Erzeroum to show that either offensive or defensive operations are being carried on inside its walls, for, beyond crowds of ill-clad soldiers, wild Circassiana, and Bashl-Bazouks, who complain loudly and in surly tones of poverty and hunger, little indicates the likelihood of its being forced to stand a siege before many weeks. Christians as well as Turks have been compelled to work at the fortifications; but, although new, and constructed according to European models, they are not of a nature to justify a belief that they will cause the beleaguering of Erzeroum, to take a place among the great sieges of this or any other century. A detached fort, which, situated on a high hill, commands the whole town, is not supplied with water; but, even if its garrison could hold out without that element, an adjacent eminence, entirely undefended, affords every facility for Russian occupation, because, being partly masked by rocks and other impediments against the Turkish guns, the Muscovites can easily take possession of it, and then, moving on to the great fort, bring the place to terms. Shells directed against this outwork would fall into the most crowded part of the town; but, independently of either Russian cannon-balle or Russian strategy, it is the general opinion that Erzeroum will not hold out for a greater period than a few days.

Previsions are doubling and trepling in price al-

pendently of clinic tasks and construction will not hold out for a greater period than a few days.

Previsions are doubling and trebling in price al, most every day. The inhabitants express their discontent and anger at having soldiers and volunteers billeted in private houses. Deputations of women constantly irritate the old Pasha with loud clamors, and complain that, while their husbands are fighting with or looking at the enemy from long distances, they and their families are left to starve. Meanwhile the Circassians, heavily-armed, empty-pocketed, and very hungry, being unable to resist the temptation of forcibly appropriating whatever eatables came within their reach, so alarmed the peaceable part of the population with their rough and uncouth manners that the Pasha sent them to swell the famished army composing the force of Mukhtar, who, contrary to the custom of war in like cases, has put all his troops on diminished rations, with a view, perhaps, of getting them into really good training, and ridding them of what he may think superfluous fiesh.

Correspondence New York Heruid.

St. Petensburgo, May 28.—And now that we are really in war, how do we take it? A natural question, and one easily answered. The certainty of it seems to afford a relief to the Russian people, as contrasted with the vexations feeling of not knowing what might come, and actual industry proved. In other words, the capitalist on the point of building now builds, with war in his eye and economy to the fore.

The war feeling, although quiet, is intense. I fancy few Russians go through a church-service without a distinct reference to the success of the Russian cause in the war, and the fact that "God willed it" and "The Emperory proclaimed it," makes the war a holy thing in Russian eyes. Thus far there seems to be a feeling.

proclaimed it," makes the war a holy thing in Russian eyes. Thus far there seems to be a feeling of relief that the war is limited to Turkey. Not-withstanding the hard blows to be expected from that quarter that is the least of it. For by comthat quarter that is the least of it. For by com-binations invoking other Powers, Russia may yet be placed in the awkward position af seeking silles among those whose policy she is as yet ignorant of. However, even the public prints are allowed to refer, discreetly, to the perfect understanding with Germany, and that with Italy and Austria are cleverly hinted at, so the English bugbear is not quite so oppressively distinct. People begin to feel that after all England's power cannot hurt them, as Russia has no maritime commerce to be

feel that after all England's power cannot hurt them, as Rassia has no maritime commerce to be destroyed, and invasion af Russian soil is out of the question. The proof of the latter lies in the lessons of the Crimean war.

Thus far every success is with the Russian troops, the apparent check in the Caucasus being simply a movement to properly echelon the four advancing columns. Rather fine work on the Danube has been made by Russian artillery. They say that the boy Romanovsky (he only left the artillery school in January), who pointed the gun which at a single shot biew up the great Turkish iron-clad, wept like a child when the Commander-in-Chief called him by name from the ranks and placed the Cross of St. George on his broast. The cross means something, as its black and yellow ribbon gives a man in Russia a certain prominence as one who has done a special act of merit. Your correspondent was given the Cross of Stanislaus for riding in 1873 through a hostile country without an escort to Khiva, as no deed meritorious in the Emperor's eyes goes unrewarded in this country; but the Cross of St. George is only exceptionally given

The Caucasus is the real scene of the war, as out-

Black Sea, but until now the successes of the double-headed eagle against the crescent has been without a check.

A young, vigorous nation like Russia presents many points of resemblance to her only competitor in youth and vigor among nations—America. For instance, the action of our ladies during the Secessian war in supplying the needs of wounded soldiers is only equaled by what Russian ladies throughout the Empire are doing. Entertainments are given in all the palaces and wealthier honses, which take the form of "sewing bees," and the fair hands of the aristocracy vie with the blunt fingers of the common woman in stitching garments such as no wounded soldier could wear without being made grotesque, and in picking lint which would create a wound on a well man. The motive, however, is superior to criticism, and the free donations of money will supply the deficiency unskilled fingers, however well-meaning, are sure to make.

It is worth while being an American in Russia now, as American people and sympathy were never so much courted.

The nation accepts the war as a necessity, net as a thing to be enjoyed; and, if other Powers refrain from jealously interfering, Russia will honorably and unselfishly liberate from strocious government the millions of Christians ruled by the scimctar of the Turk, who knows no law superior to the Koran, which has been distorted in its teachings to tell him that oppression of Christian in to be lower than the dogs which infest the streets of Constantinople.

Although the war bids fair to be a long one, its

is to be lower than the dogs which streets of Constantinople.

Although the war bids fair to be a long one, its end within a very brief time need surprise nobody. The Turks are weaker in organization than was supposed, and the Russians more than proportionately stronger, and it this idea is once grasped by the more intelligent masses in Turkey a collapse of the war is inevitable.

FRANCE.

THE CRISIS.

VERSAILLES, June 18.—A railway accident this morning has delayed the opening of the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate will discuss the question of the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies to-

STOCK-JOBBING.

London, July 18.—Latest Paris dispatches today quoted 5 per cent rentes for account at 105f.

85c. Buying for Paris account is looked upon with
suspicion here, the impression being that certain
speculative cliques on the Continent are forcing
prices up, come what may.

DEAD.

DRAD.

PARIS, June 18.—Pietre Joseph Lefranc, Republican Senator, is dead.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

VERBAILLES, June 18.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Duc Decazes, Foreign Minister, declared in reply to Gambetta, who wished to reassure Italy regarding the intentions of the Gevernment since France had fallen into suspected hands,

PRICE FIVE CENTS

A special from Versailes has the following:
"Jules Ferry, replying to the arguments of the Government that the President is bound to have a policy of his own, pointed out that the Constitution provides for trial of the President if he commit high treason.

Insulted me, "cried Paul de Cassagnac. M. Grevy-replied he was defending himself. "You pro-voked it then." M. Robert Mitchell. rising, re-torted to M. Grevy, "De Cassagnac is not a crim-inal lawyer, and need not offer the same excuse as Gambetta." Gambetia."

M. Grevy—"I call yon to order." [Several volces from the Right, "Call yourselves to order." Yes, all to order."]

M. Grevy became pale with passion, and, addressing himself directly to M. de Cassagnac and to M. Mitchell, said: "The Left.has made the interpellation; the light defica them, and they cannot be heard! Do not force me to take more severe measures."

GEN. GRANT.

THE REPORM CLUB ENTERTAINS THE EX-PRES-LONDON, June 19—5 a. m.—The Reform Club gave a dinner last night in honor of Gen. Grant. Among the American guests were Consul-General Badeau and the United States Minister to Russia. Mr. Pierrepont was unable to attend. Lord Derby, to whom an invitation was sent in order to show that the exploring was not a next one replied avthat the gathering was not a party one, replied expressing regret that previous engagement prevented him from accepting it.

Earl Granville occupied the chair, and the Right Hon. W. E. Forster was Vice-Chairman. Among

Hon. W. B. Forster was Vice-Chairman. Among the eminent persons present were Richard Baxter, Chairman of the General Committee; Mr. Adam, the Liberal whip; Sir Charles Dilke, W. E. Baxter, Mr. Latham, Mr. Holms, Mr. Mundella, and

Tom Taylor was the principal non-political celebrity present.

For tosats only were drank. The Queen was proposed by the Chairman. The President and people of the United States was proposed in cordial terms by Mr. Forster, who said that, in praising the American people, he felt he was praising his own countrymen. To this the United States Minister to Russia responded, concluding with the sentiment—which was heartily responded to—of "Liberal men and liberal measures." Earl Granville then proposed Gen. Grant's health. He recalled the changes which a century had wrought in the relations of two kindred countries.

Gen. Grant expressed intense satisfaction at the cordial greeting he received, which he said was typical of the receptions he has enjoyed since his arrival in this country.

The health of the Chairman was proposed by Mr. Fraser Rae, who intimated that John Bright and Charles Villiers, though prevented from being present, were in cordial sympathy with the entertainment.

Present, were in cordial sympathy with the entertainment.

THE THUNDERER ON GRANT.

Lindon Times, June 4.

Our American correspondent has telegraphed that the hearty reception of Gen. Grant gives much satisfaction in the United States. We are happy to hear it, for, as our visitor has recognised in one of the few specches with which he has broken his habitual silence, the intention has been to do honor to his country as well as to himself. There are many reasons why we should signify our goodwill to the United States in the person of their most distinguished citizen. The Americans are hospitable to a fault when they are visited by any well-known Englishman. Statesmen, writers, men of science, all come back delighted with the warmth of their greeting; and the reception of the Prince of Wales was a memorable event even among the many occasions on which he has received a civic or a national welcome. If this country is not quite so alert in the dispensing of public hospitalities, our American friends will be good enough to remember the multitude of our distinguished visitors. Great soldiers, Ministers, Kings, Emperors, Eastern personages of somewhat mysterious but awful dignity, pay flying visits to our shores, and they must be greeted with honors benitting their national position. Personages equally worthy of homage must often escape distinction simply because they are more or less private citizens.

But the welcome given to Gen. Grant is of a pe-

simply because they are more or less private citizens.

But the welcome given to Gen. Grant is of a peculiar character. As he has ceased to hold any political or military position, and in all probability will henceforth be a private citizen, he does not represent the United States in any official sense. Indeed, the last Presidential election showed that his party, as well as himself, had ceased to enjoy the conductor of a large portion—perhaps the half—of his countrymen. At the same time, the new Chief Magistrate of the Republic showed his sense of Gen. Grant's position by directing that honor should be done to him by representatives of the United States in the countries which he should visit. And, in truth, that position is peculiar; for, after washington, Gen. Grant is the President who will occapy the largest place in the history of the United States. It would, of course, be unreasonable to make any personal comparison between the two men. The founder of the American Republic was before all things a statesman; his successor is before all things a soldier. Nor need we follow the example of Gen. Grant's countrymen by discussing the question how far, and in what sense, he is a great soldier, for it is enough to know that he accomplished

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

CHANNEL TUNNEL.

London, June 18.—The engineers who made the geological explorations and soundings for a submarine tunnel between France and England report that the tunnel is perfectly practicable, as there is a continuous bed of chalk between the two

BRADLAUGH AND BESANT. augh and Mrs. Annie Besant, free-thought advo-ate, arrested some time ago on a charge of print-ng and publishing a pambilet alleged to be of im-joral character, which was adjourned to show the efendants time to prepare their defense, was be-un to-day before Chief-Justice Cockburn and a pecial Jury. The Solicitor-General spoke, con-omning the book as indecent. Mrs. Besant re-lied, defending the book and denying it was ob-cene. The trial was unfinished at the adjourn-sent of the court. Since the beginning of the rosecution the circulation of the book has in-reased from 700 copies yearly to 100,000 copies.

The Burklats Bill.

London, June 18.—In the House of Lords topight the Government was again defeated on the Burials bill. The Earl of Harrowby moved that where the friends of deceased persons object to the Church of England service they may dispense with it, or substitute other service, even though deceased is buried in the church-yard. The Duke of Richmond, Lord President of the Council, said be would meet the motion with a decided negative, as it would operate very unjustly on the clergy.

The motion, however, passed by 127 to 111.

At the request of the Duke of Richmond, further consideration of the bill was adjourned for a week to allow him to consult his colleagues.

The Government will probably withdraw the bill. It is to be noted that 11, 345 clergymen recently signed the protest against Lord Harrowby's motion.

#### SPAIN.

THE BASQUE PROVINCES.

MADRID, June 18.—The Province of Alaro has furnished its contingent of conscripts, while the other Basque Provinces preferred to pay the exemption money.

empilon money.

Figyptian Slavery.

Finaley's Magazine.

Slaves in Egypt may be broadly divided into white and black, sithough the shades of color between these two extremes are very numerous. To the one class belong the fair-skinned Circaes sian and the dusky, but often beautiful, Abyssinian; and to the other, the darker, but still straight-haired, Galla, and the negro from Nubia, Kordodan, or Darfour. The extinction of the Mamlouka, and the indiscriminate admission of Arabs and Copts alike to the public service, have practically put an end to the importation of white male slaves, who are now rarely or never met with as adults. Some few boys are occasionally purchased as playfellows for the sons of the wealthier Beys or Pashas, but, in almost every instance, as soom as they reach full age they are liberated, married off,—frequently to their masters' daughters,—and in some way established in life. In fact, the relation of this very limited class to their owners just falls short of adoption, which was formerly very common, but is less so now. The relatively great mortality among the children of white mothers who have themselves not been born in the country contributes to maintain the demand for Circassing girls, the vast majority of whom, however, find not merely purchasers but husbands smong the sons of the wealthier classes. It is now, indeed, rare that a full-grown white girl is kept in mere concubinage, as both her cost and her personal attractions give her a value that speedily—very often at once—raises her to the higher domestic rank. But the importation of these Caucassian luxuries has greatly fallen off since the cessation of the regular traffic between Constantinople and the coast of Abasia reduced the supply, and correspondingly raised the price of the smuggled article. Most of the few who now reach Egypt singly or in couples, where thirty vears ago they came in scores, belong to the Circassian colonies in Roumelia or Asia Minor, and the difficulties of even their import under the eyes of jealous forei

evea dignity of carriage that no artificial training could heighten. Many of the wives of the middle and nearly all the concubres of the upper classes are taken from this source of supply, as free Arab girls never enter harems in this latter capacity. There are also many Abyasinian male slaves, whose employment and treatment are similar to those of their white fellows, and who, once liberated, may, like the latter, rise to any attainable rank in the public service. The other class of wholly black slaves is much mere numerous, and is generally employed in lower kinds of domestic work than those just noticed. They comprise specimens of every black race known to Northern and Central Africa, from the mixed Arabs and Abyasinians of Nutia, Berber, and Sennaar, to the pure negro of Darfour, and the yet other cross—neither negro nor Abyasinian—which forms the Galla tribes. These it is whose kidnapping and other means of obtainment in the remote interior form the chief ground of complaint against slavery in Egypt. But once in the country and absorbed into its service, their condition, it may be affirmed, becomes not merely an immense improvement on their past, but in all respects one of the lightest forms of servitude to which the name of slavery can be given. From every material point of view they are infinitely better off than the free-born fellaha, on whom, indeed, they look down with proud contempt as an inferior class—since, as before remarked, both law and religion combine to protect them, as neither protects the peasant. A bad master can, of course, ill-treat his slave as well as his free servant to the borders of cruelty without coming within the clutches of the Cadi; but such cases are rare, as the social sentiment on the subject is essentially humane and quite as operative as public opinion among ourselves. THE RAILROADS.

THE FAST-TRAIN COMPROMISE. Though the late railroad war has demons at low rates will do more to increase the than fast trains, yet the first thing done by the roads after agreeing upon a compromise was to re-store the passenger-rates to the figures which prestore the passenger-rates to the agree which provailed before the commencement of hostilities. Since yesterday morning all the roads leading East from this city have again been charging the former rates—\$20 from Chicago to New York, and other

from this city have again been charging the former rates—\$20 from Chicago to New York, and other points in proportion. They are in no such hurry as regards the taking-off of the fast trains, for these, it's understood, will not be taken off until next Monday. The officials of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad claim to have achieved a victory. The officials of the Pennsylvania Company on the other hand say the compromise is not a back-down on their part, but that they have secured the points they had been fighting for. Since they had always been making the time now made by the Wabash from St. Louis, they could not ask to have that road prevented from doing the same. All they asked was to have the Wabash prevented from running fast trains from Southwestern points which are reached by the Chicago roads. This concession had been made on the part of Vanderbilt and the Wabash Road, and the latter line has agreed not to sell through tickets from Keokuk, Burlington, Peoria, Quincy, and other competium voints. More than that they could not ask, and there was therefore no reason why they should not have acceded to the compromise. This is all very plausible if the Wabash Road means to adhere to the agreement, but the indicatious are that it will not, and that it will continue to sell through tickets from the above-named points. Such, at least, has been the experience of the Chicago roads whenever they cutered into agreements with the Wabash. The Wabash Road thas far has been much more consplictions. While it is claimed cago roads whenever they entered into agreements with the Wabash. The Wabash Road thus far has been much more conspicuous for violating agreements than for keeping them. While it is claimed by some that the Wabash Road is of too little importance to be taken much notice of, yet it must be admitted that it is capable of doing considerable mischief. There is no cartily reason why the Chicago roads should allow the Southwestern roads to make better time than they make via Chicago, and if they mean to retain their business they must keep up with their competitors in time as well as in rates. The late war has demonstrated the fact that trains can successfully make the distance between Chicago and New York in twenty-five hours, and there is no reason why passengers leaving here at 4 or 5 o'clock p. m. should not be landed in New York the following evening instead of the next morning, nine hours later than passengers from St. Louis. Chicago owes much of its greatness and prosperity to the activity and energy of its railroads, but should this energy give way to carelessness this city will undoubtedly lose its prestige, and our railroads will have to blame only themselves if their business is diverted into other channels. It is claimed that the Western roads could easily reach here at 1 or 2 o'clock p. m. inateed of 4 o'clock, as they do now, and in this case the trains leading East from here could leave at 3 o'clock m. m. inateed of 4 o'clock, as they do now, and in this case the trains leading East from here could leave at 3 o'clock p. m. made and of 4 o'clock, as they do now, and in this case the trains leading East from here could leave at 3 o'clock m. m. The fact that the East rains from this city were not with

ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

MANITOU, Col., June 16.—The Kaneas editorial excursionists left here this moving, and make a trip over the extension of the Dunver & Rio Grande Rallroad in the direction of the San Juan mining region. This road is now completed to the highest point of the Veta Pass of the Sangre de Christo Range, and the excursion-tradh was the first pas-sengar-train to the summit. The attitude at that 1,000 feet above the highest point on the Union Pacific Railroad, and higher than any other point reached by any railroad in the world. It is a magnificent triumph of engineering skill and railroad energy. The scenery is wild and grand beyond description. Many of the curves far exceed the famous Horse-Shoe Bend on the Pennsylvania Road, sweeping around the sharp points of the mountain in graceful curves one above another at dizzy heights. From Lavets to the summit the distance is fourteen miles, and the ascent 2, 400 feet. The ascent for a single mile is 211 feet, and the average grade for the whole distance 156 feet.

The road will be completed to Fort Garland by July next, and opened for business at that time. It will be 107 miles from Pueblo to Fort Garland, in San Luis Park.

The excursionists were accompanied on this first trip to the summit by Gen. Dodge, General Passenger Agent, and J. A. McMurtry, the engineer, under whose direction and superintendence the road was built.

Before starting on the return-trip from the summit, an imprompt unceting was held and brief speeches made by Col. Anthony, President of the Association, Chief-Justice Horton, and Congressman Haskell, of Kansas, congratulating Gen. Dodge and Mr. McMurtry on the successful completion of this road to the highest point ever reached by a railroad train, and the trip of the first passenger train over it. These gentlemen briefly responded.

This excursion was a most delightful trip. The weather was beautiful, and all the members of the garden of the scenery to the numest.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., June 18.—The Special Master of Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court of Cincinnati to take testimony as to the compensation of the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad reported to-day that 186 miles of road are completed and in good running order, 101 miles of which are laid with steel and fifty-five miles with iron rails. On 112 miles the grading and masonry are completed and ready for the ties. On sixty-two miles the work of grading and masonry is about completed and ready for the ties and rails, with the exception of the superstructure of the bridges. Of the remaining six miles of the 336 miles—the entire length of the road—one mile is north of the Ohio River, one mile unfinished at Emery's Gap. Tenn., and the work on the last four miles north of Chattanboga has not been let. There are sufficient rails to lay 143 miles with steel rails. There are cross-ties sufficient to lay 392 miles of track. There are twelve iron bridges of an aggregate length of 2,743 feet; wood and iron combination bridges of ninety-six feet; eleven iron viaducts of an aggregate length of 6,180 feet. The Kentucky River Bridge is completed. The Ohio River Bridge is completed. The Ohio River Bridge is completed. The Ohio River Bridge is completed in a most thorough manner, and will compare with any railroad in the country. The bridges are examples of good architecture, and are built with strength, which, it seems from the tests applied, no weight could overcome. The additional cost of completion is actimated to \$2,250,000, and the cost of the rolling stock for the entire road is estimated for the first year or two at \$1,000,000. The annual salary for each Trustee is fixed at \$2,250. CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

ITEMS.

It is expected that the pool on the New York trunk lines on the West-bound freight business will go into effect July I. A contract has been signed by the New York Central, Eric, Pennsylvania, and Ballimore & Ohio Railroads, but it seems to be doubted whether it is yet sufficiently definite and detailed to permit of execution without further arrangements. All seem to be anxious, however, to have it succeed, and if it does not, it will be because they do not know how to commence, which, considering the novelty and complexity of the subject and the general lack of experience in those matters, will not be surprising.

The executive officers of the roads forming the Hoosac Tannel Route have tendered to the General Freight Agents of the Western roads a complimentary excursion from Troy to Boston, which will come off Tuesday, June 26. ITEMS.

A DEFAULTING TELLER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

East Saulnaw, Mich., June 18.—Otto Lousehner, the defaulting Teller of the East Saginaw Bank, was arrested again to-day on the charge of embezzling the funds of the bank. He waived examination, and gave bonds in the sum of \$1,200 to appear in the Currit Coast.

The Illinois Pension-Office Business Virtually Settled.

WASHINGTON.

Moore Will Probably Be the Agent of the Consolidated Concern.

Dismissed Post-Office Clerks Come Forward with Their Protest;

When Mr. Key Reads Them a Lesson Civil-Service Reform.

Gen. Julius White Mentioned for the Turkish Mission.

THE OFFICES.

BULB OF ACTION.

Special Disputch to The Tribune. WARRINGTON, D. C., June 18.—From several conversations which different gentlemen have had with the President lately it seems probable that it will not hereafter be the policy of the Administration to appoint Democrats to office except in possibly the few places in the South where quali-Republicans are not obtainable.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Secretary Evarts has requested that he be furnished with all the literature available on the subject of the British Civil-Service in its application to the foreign intercourse of that country. The inference is that he intends to apply the best elements of that system to our own service. Secre-tary Evarts has announced his determination to closely follow the English system in the Consular ervice, and to see to it that new Consuls appoint d are thoroughly informed in all commercial ma

service, and to see to it that new Consuls appointed are thoroughly informed in all commercial matters.

THE ILLINOIS PENSION OFFICE.

Ex-Congressman Martin, of Illinois, called upon the President to-day on behalf of Isaac Clemens, Pension Agent in Southern Illinois, and requested that Clemens may be retained in the consolidated office. The answer of the President was that the question had already been settled in favor of Springfield, that Jesse Moore is to be Agent, and that the subject was ended so far as he was concerned. From this statement it would appear that the visit of Miss Sweet hers will avail little. Gov. Cullom, it is now definitely ascertained, was the person to whose influence chiefly the retention of the agency at Springfield must be attributed. At all events, Cabinet officers say that

The fact that Miss Sweet is a woman may possibly have had some influence against Chicago, for it does not appear to be the policy to appoint women to such places. Miss Sweet's record is the best of any Illinois agent. Congressman Martin has abandoned his intention of endeavoring to be appointed Commissioner of Pensions in place of Bentley.

MISS SWEET

saw the President and Secretary Schurz to-day in the Pension-Office matter. She thinks that Schurz was favorably disposed towards her, and finds that her civil-service record at the Department is far superior to that of any of the other Illinois Agents. In her interview with the President she based her claim to the office entirely spon the civil-service principle. She elaimed to be the ranking officer in civil service in the State, and had always attended to her business. She had learned the trade of the Pension-Agent in seven years' experience, and had no other trade, and thought that Jesse Moore, who had

A VERY SACRED PROFESSION,

A VERY SACRED PROFESSION,
might be permitted to preach the Gospel and leave
the Pension Agency to her; besides, the Moores
had never given any personal attention to the
office, and had left it altogether in charge of
clerks. As between herself and Jesse Moore, she
stated that she thought the issue was plainly one
between Civil-Service Reform and machine poliitics, and that Uncle Jesse was to be classed with
the machine. She, if appointed, would move to
Springfield and attend to the business of the office,
and not live in Decatur or away from the office,
and not live in Decatur or away from the office,
and not live in Decatur or away from the office,
and not live in Decatur or away from the office,
and not live in Decatur or away from the office,
and not live in Decatur or away from the office,
and not live in Decatur or away from the office,
could be said, why she had not come before
was because she

COULD NOT OBTAIN LEAVE OF ABSENCE
for that purpose, and she had not been able to obtain it now, but, finding that Moore could come
with or without, she also took the liberty to come.
They told her at the Pension Office that it
made no difference whether Moore had
leave or not, as he was never at his
office, but that it did make a difference in
her case. The President gave her to understand
that the location was settled at Springfield, but
that the question of the Agent was still coon, but
would be decided this week. Miss Sweet's entire
conversation with the President proceeded upon
information from the President that the appointment of Moore was not definitely determined. The
matter probably will be settled in to-morrow's
Cabnet meeting.

The TURKISH MISSION.

mater probaby will be settled in to-morrows Cabinet meeting.

THE TURKISH MISSION.

The Beening Star prints the following: "It is rumored in Chicago that Gen. Julius White, a resident of that city, and formerly Minister to the Argentine Republic, has been tendered the Turkish Mission. Gen. White for several years has been an intimate personal friend of Fresident Hayes. This seems to be the old story revived again."

A PROTEST.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., June 18.—Some days ago a number of clerks discharged by the recently-appointed Poetmaster from the Post-Office in one of the larger cities of the West visited Washington to lay their grievances before the Postmaster-General. They represented that the new Postmaster had discharged faithful and efficient clerks (themselves), and had appointed inexperienced and inefficient clerks in their stead, and that the present Postmaster was

NOT LOYAL TO THE ADMINISTRATION.

They accordingly asked his discharge. The Postmaster-General informed them he would lay the case before the President, and, having done so, replied by letter, in which he says; "It appears from evidences in the Pepartment that the office is well conducted at present, and that a special agent has made a favorable report as to its present organization and management, so that the public is not suffering for want of good service. The office is well managed now, so that the complaints made are more in the nature of a private than a public grievance. The Post-Office

IS NOT A POLITICAL INSTITUTION.

If it be true, as you state, that the incumbent opposes the policy of the Administration, that he has the right to do, and it is no cause of removal unless in his zeal and activity he sink the Postmaster in the politician. If any one, whether he support or oppose the Administration, neglects his duty by being a busy politician, or makes himself. obnoxious by reason of inconsiderate and foolish zeal, he ought to be removed; but if he attends faithfully to his duties and makes a good and acceptable Postmaster, he should not be removed, though he see fit to oppose the Administration. The President finds no sufficient cause for change in the Post-Office."

NO ROOM.

In view of the numerous applications for em-

Office."

NO ROOM.

In view of the numerous applications for employment in the Government Printing Office, Public-Printer Defrees has issued a circular stating that there are already in Washington more capable printers than can at any time be employed, and that it is useless for any persons from other cities to apply for work in the Government Printing Office, for the present employes will not be discharged to make room for new men.

THE CURRENCY.

ALLEGED SEMI-OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

Special Disputch to The Tribuñe.

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 18.—An article which, it is claimed, has received the sanction of the Ad-ministration, published here, makes this ex-cathedra statement: "It ought to be distinctly understood that, while the Administration does understood that, while the Administration does not favor a policy which would give us a depreciated silver currency, they do favor such a policy as will result in the settlement of the bi-metallic question by an International Commission, so that when the double standard is created the interests of debtors and creditors, of taxpayers and bond-holders, may all be equitably protected. "

The same article takes ground in favor of the ultimate remonetization of silver, but thinks that any immediate action will be inexpedient, and that the double standard

CANNOT BE SAPELY ERSTORES.

that the double standard

CANNOT BE SAFELY RESTORES,
unless it is done by an international act such as
was proposed first by Senator Jones, in April, 1876,
in his speech in the Senate upon resumption.
The other side of the question is stated in these
words: "We are compelled to pay our public
debt with one metal, instead of two, as the original
contract permitted. These evils have become
so great as to demand a prompt remedy, and that
remedy we think can be found in a
qualified remonetization of silver, making it a
legal-tender for all onligations for which greenbacks are now receivable. This is the safe middle
way in which the Government may go, so as to
protect the public credit, and at the same time do
justice to the business interests of the country."

#### THE INDIAN BUREAU.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.
TRUMPRO-UP CHARGES.
Special Disposoh to The Tribuna.
Washington, D. C., June 18.—Commissioner J.
F. Smith arrived to-day and resumed charge of the Indian Bureau. He cut short his tour to the Northwestern Agencies, and hurried back to Washington on hearing that charges had been preferred against his Chief Clerk, Galpin. Mr. Smith says he feels confident that the result of the investigation now in progress will be to demonstrate that the charges are either false or frivolous. When Mr. Smith took the Commissionership he inquired of Gen. Francis A. Walker, who formerly held the office, if he knew of any one
ESPECIALLY FITTED FOR THE POSITION of Chief Clerk. Gen. Walker said he knew just the man, if he would accept the place. He reerred to Mr. Galpin, who had been his confiden-

tal clerk while he was Superintendent of the Census, and who was then practicing law at Hartford. He spoke in high terms of Galpin's capacity, and said he would stake his life on his integrity. Mr. Smith thought that such a recommendation was worth more than an ordinary political indorsement signed by forty Congressmen. After consulting with Secretary Chandler, he telegraphed Calpin as offer of the position, and it was accepted.

The investigation now going on is being conducted with secresy, and the accused Chief Clerk does not know what is being brought in pagainst him. If the Commission concludes that there is any apparent ground for the charges, Secretary Schurz will no doubt give Galpin a chance to will no doubt give Galpin a chance to end the charges relate to matters which occurred long before Galpin had any connection with the office. It is said to be susceptible of proof that one of the witnesses against this officer has been guilty of defrauding the Government.

The Interior Department is informed that the Canadian Government will hold a grand council in July or August with the Indian tribes in the region north of Dakota and Montana, lying within the territory of Manitoba. It is understood that Lord Dufferin, the Governme-General, will be present, and that the chief parpose of the council is to obtain an accession of territory from the Indians. The number of savages included in the tribes to be represented at the council is supposed to be about 30,000. The Canadian anthorities have been so

UNIFORMLY SUCCESSFUL
in their treatment of the Indians in avoiding wars and establishing relations satisfactory to the red men as well as the whites, that the methods they employ could no doubt be studied with profit by our Government. It is suggested that it would be a good idea for the Interior Department to dispatch a representative to the council to observe

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—Secretary Schurz Washineron, D. C., June 18.—Secretary Schurz has no official information of any change of purpose on the part of the French Government concerning the Paris Exposition. All the communications received give assurances that the fair will be held next year as announced. In and out of the State Department, however, the opinion gathers strength that a postponement will be decided upon before long. In addition to the war exciting all Europe and likely to prove an insuperable obstacle to holding a satisfactory exhibition, there is now a new difficulty in the political crisis in France. The elections that will follow the dissolution of the Assembly will greatly agitate the country, and make it impossible to develop that degree of interest in the fair which is essential to its success. Holding this view, it is

appointing a provisional Commission. No steps towards organizing such a Commission have been taken yet.

Gen. Sherman will not accompany the Presidential party to Boston. The rapidity with which the Yellowskone empties itself in the summer months, he says, makes it necessary for him to leave immediately for that region.

PROFOSED TRIP.

The President expects to go to the White Sulphur Springs the latter part of July or early in August. The trip does not appear to be definitely settled on, but the President expresses his desire to make it. He is familiar with the region around the Springs, having campaigned there in 1861 with the Twenty-third ohio Infantry.

NEEDLES.

State-Anditor Needles, referring to the attack made upon him for his decision as to the liability of persons who have purchased United States bonds to evade tax, says that his opinion was made after full consultation with the Attorney-General of the State of Illinois, and that it applied particularly to the residents of Macoupin County, against whom proof was absolute. Needles leaves for Illinois lands, and to make the necessary correction in them at Springfield.

CHARLES H. REED

Springfield.

CHARLES H. REED

and Anton Junker postponed any action in their case until to-morrow, and visited Mt. Vernon to-day. Reed is anxiously waiting Chicago dispatches for county indictments, as he already has his hands full to defend the rascals. WANTS A CHANGE.

WANTS A CHANGE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—Representative Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia, to-day called upon the President and Secretary Scharz in reference to having the consolidated Pension Agency for Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee located at Richmond. The probability is there will be no change from Knoxville fixed upon by the President.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed M. W. Gibbs Register of the Land Office at Little Rock.

DECISION SUSTAINED.

Information has been received at the Treasury Department that the United States District Court at Detroit has sustained the decision of Secretary Sherman that imported fresh fish packed in ice is not entitled to free entry as fish intended for immediate consumption.

REWARDS OF MERCISM.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed second-class medals recognizing the gallant conduct in saving human life on the occasion of the stranding of the bark Tanner, near Miwankee, in September last, be issued to Henry M. Lee, N. A. Peterson, Barnt Olison, Authore Olison, Henry Sparka, and John McKenna.

THE LATE COMMISSIONER PRATT.

The cierks of the Internal Revenue office will

ohn McKenna.

THE LATE COMMISSIONER PRATT.

The cierks of the Internal Revenue office and a meeting to morrow for the purpose of

hold a meeting to-morrow for the purpose of passing appropriate resolutions relative to the death of the late Commissioner D. D. Pratt, whose death is the first on the list of those who have had charge of that Bureau since its organization.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—R. E. Preston, the Examiner at the Mint Bureau, is appointed an acting Director during the absence of Dr. Linderman at San Francisco, for which place he left to-day.

dsy.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular saying that it will exact from Steamboat Inspectors strict fidelity to the true intent and meaning of the seventy-eighth rule, and the statute on which it is founded. The duty is enjoined apon Inspectors of

#### EDUCATIONAL.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY. The class-day exercises of the class of '77 of he Northwestern University at Evanston took place yesterday in Jennings' Hall, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock. At a quarter before 10, Nevans' band formed at the college and led a proces-sion of the students to the hall. There were in all between 150 and 160 in the Arrived at Jennings' Hall, the programme con-isted of music by the band; prayer by the Rev. Arrived at Jennings' Hall, the programme consisted of music by the band; prayer by the Rev. W. X. Winde, of Detroit; presentation of class by Prof. Carhart; response by Dr. Marcy; History, by Robert Leaman; oration, by Frank Milton Bristol; poem, by Alfred Cook; prophecy, by William J. Hathaway.

The exercises on the platform were conducted by W. G. Evans, a member of the class.

The class of '77 consists of the following ladies and gentlemen: Martin Luther Andersen, Howard Ray Anteen, Edwin John Bickell, Timothy Cookson Bradley, Frank Milton Bristol, Albert Henry Burr, William Wallace Carr, Frank Fisk Casseday, Alfred Cook, Frank Harvey Cutler, Anna Amelia Davis, Robert Edward Early, Albert Dudley Early, E. B. Lee Elder, Frank Macager Elliot, William James Hathaway, Lizzie Roxanna Hunt, Arthur Stevens Kimball, Frank Edward Kanppen, Charles Herbert Morgan, Marion Lilban Pomeroy, Lorenzo Tucker Potter, Cornelius Ennis Rice, M. S. Robison, Jr., Robert Seaman, Charles Wesley Thornton, DeLoss Monroe Tompkins.

Prof. Carhart, in presenting the class of '77, made a few happy remarks of a humorous nature, which were well received by the audience. The response, by Dr. Marcy, was a simple address to the class, in which a great deal of sage advice was administered.

by Dr. Marcy, was a simple address to the class, in which a great deal of sage advice was administered.

"Class History," by Robert Leaman, was an elaborately prepared essay.

The oration, by Frank M. Bristol, was an able effort, upon a splendid subject, well written, showing a great deal of hard study, a thorough knowledge of the theme, and considerable nature ability. The essay was of a political nature.

As a poet, Mr. Cook created a good impression, particularly as his poem was short.

"Prophecy," by William J. Hathaway, was a complete fake-down for the members of the class, and a source of merriment to the audience.

It was intended by the senier class to take an excursion upon the lake in the afternoon, but the weather proving unfavorable this portion of the programme was postponed until Wednesday afternoon, when Commodore Tim Bradley will take the boys out in some of the yachts of the Chicago Club for a sail upon the water. Last evening the graduates held a reception, or sort of parlor picnic, at the Woman's College, in lieu of the boat-ride, where they apread their lunch and were as happy as only college boys let loose can be.

The programme for to-day embraces the contest for the Easter prize of \$100 for the best written and best pronounced oration that shall be delivered by ten students. The regular commencement exercises of the college will take place Thursday.

ADRIAN, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

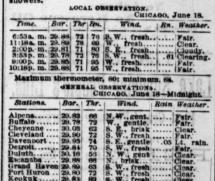
ADRIAN, Mich., June 18.—Commencement week exercises of Adrian College opened with the Baccalaureate sermon at Plymonth Church last night by Pastor Billman. The church, beautifully decorated with flowers, was densely filled. Tuesday night the Lambda Phi Society have their eleventh afmiversary axercises. Wednesday is given to class-day observances and alumni reunions. Thursday the literary and theological graduating exercises at the same place. There will be twenty-five graduates, eleven of them laddes.

The seminary at Raisin Valley, an educational institution of Quakers, holds its commencement

state—part.—And intrumental maste divided master described which is stated that it is part.—And intrumental master divided mas

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19-1 a. m. -For the
Upper Mississippi Valley and Upper Lake Region,
rising barometer, northerly winds, lower tempera-



RADWAY'S READY BELIEF.

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR After Reading this Advertisement Town

RADWAY'S LoogREADY Solida RELIEF

RED STAR LINE Only Pain Remedy

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY I

RADWAY'S READY RELIE

Afford Instant Ease. tion of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Bore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Papitation of the Heart, Hysterics,

Breathing, Palpitation the Heart, Rysteric Croup, Diphtheria, Catar Influensa, Headache, Took Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Ague Chills, Chillbians, and Fr

DR. RADWAY'S

pures, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Saway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Storach. Lives, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Jenses, Headache, Constipation, Oostlynens, Indian Dyspopals, Billouanes, Billouanes, Bellouanes, Bellouane

Of Ten Years' Growth Cured by DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and Howels for Ten Years.

Awn Arson, Dec 27, 1875.—Dr. Radway: That others may be benefited, I make this statement:

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries and Bowels for ten years. I tried the best object at such replicitly that I could not have lived much longer, A friend of mine induced me to try Radway's Remedies. I had not much faith in them, but finally, are much deliberation, I fried them.

I purchased six bottles of the Resolvent, two boxes of the Pills, and two boxes of the Relief. I used the without any apparent benefit. I determined to perfect the Pills, and two boxes of the Relief. I used the without any apparent benefit. I determined to perfect the pills, and two boxes of the Relief. I used the without any apparent benefit. I determined to perfect the pills, and two boxes of the Relief. I used the without any apparent benefit. I determined the perfect of the pills. I took the medicine mail I was earn the I was can their properties of the Resolvent, sit bottles Relief, and six boxes of the Pills.

I continued to use the medicine and I was earn this I was earn the state of od for this heigh in wo deep affiction. It could be the pills. I feel perfectly well, and my heart is full of gratimula to God for this heigh in wy deep affiction. It could be a supplied to others as it has been to me. Mrs. E. G. PHILLIS.

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is the person for whom I requested you to send medicine in June, 1875. The medicines above stated were bought of me, with the exception of what was sent to her by you. I may say that her statement is correct without above certificate, is the person for whom I requested you to send medicine in June, 1875. The medicines above stated were bought of me, with the exception of what was sent to her by you. I may say that her statement is correct without above certificate, is the person for whom I requested heads of the many wear to the person for whom I requested heads and meaning the summer of the person for

DR. RADWAY'S THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrafala or Syphilitie, Hereditary or Contagions, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Shin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vittating the Finids.

Chronic Rhenmatism, Scrofula, Glaudular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Compisints, Bleeding of the Lung, Dyspela, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Timore, Ulease Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercuria Diseases, Fender Compisints, Goott, Dropsy, Rickets, Sali Libeum, Brasilist, Consembles, Edicar, Richer, Riadder, Liver, Compision, Consembles, Consembles

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. L.

Read "False and True."

RELIGIOU

The Methodist Minist the Sunday Saloo

A Legal Opinion Which In heartening—They Wil

The Baptist Ministers Kindly to a Renewal

Building up a North

Board. THE METHODI SUNDAY SALOO

The regular weekly meeting of the was held yesterday morning from over the Book Concern on Welder Jutkins presided, and ope by reading from the Scriptures. Singing, the former led by the Reliverpool. Eng. ...
THE REV. DR. DA.

of the Presbyterian Church, was im Dr. Davis said that, at a meeting ministers held on Monday, the 11 resolved to invite Mr. Moody to very or more weeks in September as voted to invite the Methodist breth at and to appoint a committee to ments. The matter-was laid over the Dr. PASCOR said that he had, during his short United States, received nothing all hands. God had smiled upon gland, and during the last year the crease of 15,000 church members for Moody movement had resulted of a great many to the other evang but the Methodist communion such large benefits in this manne had, however, been greatly stirred earnest attempt was being made to the fold. The temperance movem hold in the churches more than et much and the churches more than et much mass being done to check darkness.

The Rev. John Williamson thought to linaugurate a fall revival, that the visit of Mr. Moody would He moved that the Chair appoint conference to meet with the Presby and arrange details. The motion; The Rev. Mr. Wilning, from the pointed at the previous meeting to it to the legal aspect of the Sundation, reported that the Committens of the legal gentlemen held that the Method that any State is we could be overried that the Committens of the legal gentlemen held that he willing read a legal opinion of H. Horton (a brominent Method quoting the State laws and city or to a conclusion as follows: 'I a opinion that it is not illegal to keep for the sale of liquor in this city of the seal of Higuor in this city of the more than the hindicate which that he man seal of the bivine plan that he childre

THE REV. M. W. PARE

ed a committee of one to follow on ton. The honor was cheerfully in ton. The honor was cheerfully in ton. The honor was cheerfully in the honor was cheerfully in the honor was cheerfully in the honor of the honor

NOT QUITE IN PAVOR OF The Baptist Ministers' Associate regular semi-monthly meeting rea at 10:30 o'clock, in Room 4, 71 k The attendance was quite large. Galusha Anderson. President, occ The Rev. H. L. Bowers, Clerk, s mation, which was accepted, and

The Rev. Mr. Kimbail, of Indian ing in Englewood, was introduce few-encouraging remarks.

The Rev. Mr. Perrin, of the V Church, was also introduced to the arecent graduate of the Theolog Mr. Perrin is from Ontario, where had been a Baptist revival in progress three years.

Frof. King. of the Wayland Inston. D. C.; was next introduced as the ythe Rev. Dr. Morgan. He glory of the working of his school, more prosperous during the asy former year. It graduate twelve, and had a large attendant gaves rather glowing account of the sealings of his school upon the country of the way they were working an out brethren in the South, and crea mare permanent order in the charp frowment on that which forme was of the twelve for the prayers of the Corschool.

Dr. Blackall spoke highly of the

sked for the prayers of the Corschool.
Dr. Blackall spoke highly of the Wayland Semmary and its econom Br. Morgan suggested that Frof. to lecture on how to run an institution running into debt.
The Rev. Dr. Owen. of Detroit, and made a few runnarks.
The subject for discussion was it. Was
BAFTIST CHURCH-EXTENSION This matter was discussed by the mott in a paper on the church we impecially to the North Star C thought should pay its debt and which could be brought up to \$5.0 abort time. He reviewed the church the could be improved and be made His feess were paying the clurch harder among the people, and mo among laymen and ministers, an hore economical spirit in the ere wildings.
The fixer. Dr. Chatis said that seen brought up more in relation on the North Side, where there we only. He advocated missionary that peoples could be reached. He shame that the old North Church pass out of existence.

# S READY RELIEF.

Twenty Minutes.

VAY'S

ADY

RELIEF

Every Pain.

First and is the

in Remedy

O TWENTY MINUTES

READY RELIEF

instant Ease.

the Ridneys, Inflamma der, Inflammation of the ps, Congestion of the ps, Congestion of the Throat, Difficult Palpitation of cart, Hysterics, phtheria, Catarrh, cadache, Toothache, sumatism, Cold Chills, ilblains, and Frost Bites

the Ready Relief to the part or

alf a tumbler of water will, in a Crampa, Palma, focus fitomaca, sche, Diarrhoca, Dyrouterry, Colona and all internal palma, warrs them. A few for it has warrs them. A few form change of water. It is andy or litters as a stimulant.

and AGUE

ADWAY'S

consine and strengthen. Rad-of all disorders of the Stom-dneys, Bladder, Nervous Di-sipation, Coeffveness, indige-sisses, Billous Fever, Inflam-fles, and all Denangements of Varranted to effect a positive containing no mercury, min-

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at the Heart, Choking or Sufficient
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VAT'S PILLS will free the sys-

' Growth Cured by

Y'S REMEDIES.

tian Tumor in the Cvaries in for Ten Years.

7. 1873.—Dn. Rabway: That I make this statement: Tumor in the Ovaries and Bowled the best obysicians of this fit. It was growing at such results that I lived much important them. but finally, after much me.

of the Resolvent, two boxes of so of the Rellet. I used these test. I determined to persected the Rellet. I used these tests. I determined to persected the Pills. Before they seem to be proposed to be

MRS. E. C. BIBBINS.

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ion of what was sent to her by
ratatement is correct without a

L. S. LERCH frs. Bibbins, who makes the has been for many years, well to therein stated are undoubt-ect. Any one who knows airs.

ADWAY'S

Ilian Resolven

BLOOD PURIFIER.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofula or ary or Contagious, be it are or Stomach, Skin or Rerves, Corrupting the Hinting the Fluids.

Scrotala, Giandular Swellings, ancrous Affections, Syphilitie the Lung, Dysperds, Water hite Swellings, Tumors, Uters, Mercurial Olsawa, Femiles, Rickets, Sait Rheum, Brondiney, Rickets, Sait Rheum, Brondiney, Bladder, Liver Company, Philipper Street, Sait Rheum, Brondiney, Bladder, Liver Company, Philipper Street, Sait Rheum, Brondiney, Bladder, Liver Company, Philipper Street, Sait Rheum, Brondiney, Bladder, Liver Company, Sait Rheum, Brondiney, Bladder, Liver Company, Sait Rheum, Bronding, Sait Rheum, Bladder, Liver Company, Sait Rheum, Sait Rheum,

32 Warren-st., N. Y.

to RADWAY & CO., No. 55

ptoms resulting from

NE HOUR

THE METHODISTS. SUNDAY SALOONS. this Advertisement Reef Suffer with Pain.

The regular weekly meeting of Methodist minisnew was held yesterday morning in the conference
new over the Book Concern on Washington street.
Hier Julkins presided, and opened the meeting
tyrading from the Scriptures. After prayer and
saging, the former led by the Rev. Dr. Pascoe, of
Interpool, Eng.,

heartening-They Will Petition Anyway.

Kindly to a Renewal of Moody's Services.

ding up a North Side Church-

Board. .

Appointment of an Advisory

THE REV. DR. DAVIS. dte Presbyterian Church, was introduced. Dr. Baris said that, at a meeting of Presbyterian mainters held on Monday, the 11th inst., it was moded to invite Mr. Moody to visit Chicago for restred to invite the mean and to visit. It was also used to invite the Methodist brethren to co-operate and to appoint a committee to make arrangement. The matter was laid over temporarily.

DR. PASCOE DR. PASCOE of that he had, during his short trip through the

sit that he had, during his short trip through the Island States, received nothing but kindness on all hands. God had smiled upon the work in England, and during the last year there was a net incuse of 15,000 church members in that country. The Moody movement had resulted in the adultion of a great many to the other evangelical churches, we the Methodist communion had not received set large benefits in this manner. Their work lad, however, been greatly stirred up, and a more empet attempt was being made to bring souls into the fold. The temperance movement was taking hold in the churches more than ever before, and made was being done to check the forces of attaces.

The Rev. John Williamson thought it would be will to linaugurate a fall revival, and considered that the visit of Mr. Moody would greatly assist. He moved that the Chair appoint a committee of conference to meet with the Presbyterian ministers and arrange details. The motion prevailed.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

The Rev. Mr. Willing, from the Committee appointed at the previous meeting to make inquiry as in the legal aspect of the Sunday liquor question, reported that the Committee had found considerable difference of opinion on the subject. Some legal gentlemen held that the State law could be enforced, and others that the Mayor had power by grant licensees.

Some legal gentlemen held that the State law could be enforced, and others that the Mayor had power to grant licenses.

Pr. Hitchcock send that a similar question had arise in Cincianati. But he could not understand arise in Cincianati. But he could not understand hat any State law could be overridden by a city ordinance. If one could surely so could any other. Dr. Willing read a legal opinion given by Mr. O. If Horton (a brominent Methodist), who, after quiting the State laws and city ordinances, came is conclusion as follows: "I am therefore of opinion that it is not illegal to keep a saloon open of the sale of liquor in this city on Sanday, subject, of course, to the provision that the front door must be kept 'closed' and the windows greened as provided in the city ordinance."

A GREERAL DISCUSSION 'fellowed on the receipt of this communication.

B. Gurney stated that a prominent lawyer, who did not wish that his name should be mentioned, as he did not want all the Methodists in the city dwn on him, had given very mach the same opinion as Mr. Horton.

Bler Jutkins believed that it would be best for the praying men and women of Chicago to put themselves on record as opposed to the Sanday Ruer traffic. This could be done by petitioning the Mayor and City Council. He believed the the children were already born who would before they died see a community in which the fact hat a man was once licensed to sell polson to the popula to the legal aspects of the question. Let the go on and petition, whether their prayers were heard or not. Never mind about lawyers and lates, but go right on, for the exertion would do than good.

THE REV. M. M. PARKHURST

THE REV. M. M. PARRHURST tt 335 names had already been affixed to a which was brought before his people on last. If all the other churches would go likewise, 50,000 signatures could be ob-The Rev. Mr. Willing believed that their legal mandy was cut off, and that they must create a public sentiment before they could demand legisla-

The Rev. Mr., Williamson wanted to know whether the Sunday-school scholars were to be allowed to sign the petitions, or whether it was taigned to allow only adults to sign.

The Rev. Mr. Youker said that no lawyer dare this case into the courts. The Rev. S. McChesney said that on Sunday sming he had preached as hard as he could, with the Eavised Statutes of the State of Illinois for a text, and now he learnt that Chicago was not in the Raise of Illinois, as far as regarded submission to

discommittee of one to follow out the investigation. The honor was cheerfully accepted by Dr.
Micheney.
The Rev. Mr. Parkhurst snggested that whenevtran of the brethren saw a saloon with its front
two open on Sunday they should drop a poetalcast to the Mayor. This might wake up the city
asharities to a certain extent.

DR. GURNEY
two a situation, persistent and long-continued.
It them show the people that fights and murders
wer caused by whisky sold on Sunday. The
meal line should be taken, and on this the fight
simild be made. By this means the abomination
wald at last be wiped out.

The Rev. W. F. Crafts thought that petitions
wald be of great service. They should be signed
by saults alone, but it was well to introduce
heate into every Sunday-school, which should
be signed by all the classes. He believed in the
power of prayer, which had been fully shown
saning the crusade movement.

The Rev. Mr. Willing believed that the petition
head be backed up by a great public meeting, at
shich the moral men of the city should be present.

The Rev. Mr. Parkhurst said that Neal Down
temperance workers, would be present at
at camp-meeting, and it would be a grand thing
be a mass-meeting in the Tabernacie. The
allies should be invited to co-operate.

On motion, the powers of the existing Committee
were extended so as to anthorize them to confer
with the ladies.

THE BAPTISTS.

THE BAPTISTS.

THE BARTISTS.

NOT QUITE IN PAVOR OF MOODY.

The Baptist Ministers' Association held their regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock, in Room 4, 71 Randolph street. The attendance was quite large. The Rev. Dr. Galasha Anderson. President, occupied the chair. The Rev. H. L. Bowers, Clerk, sent in his resignation, which was accepted, and the Rev. Mr. Theoler was thosen in his stead.

INTRODUCED.

The Rev. Mr. Kimball, of Indians, now officiat-

The Rev. Mr. Kimball, of Indians, now officiating in Englewood, was introduced, and made a five executary in the result of the Western-Avenue Carch, was also introduced to the Conference as a secuni graduate of the Theological Seminary. It. Perrin is from Ontario, where he said there has been a Baptist revival in progress during the past here years.

Trof. King, of the Wayland Institute. Washington, D. C. was next introduced as a follow teached by the Rev. Dr. Morgan. He gave a brief history of the working of his school, which had been more prosperous during the past than in any former year. It graduated a class of well-washing of his school, which had been more prosperous during the past than in any former year. It graduated a class of well-washings of his school upon the colored students, and the work has school upon the colored students, and the way they were working among their colores tenthren in the South, and creating a better and most permanent order in the churches, a great improvement on that which formerly existed. He also for the prayers of the Conference for his shool.

Dr. Blackall spoke highly of the social system of

Dt. Blackall spoke highly of the social system of Lyland Seminary and its economy.

De. Morgan suggested that Prof. King be invited lecture on how to run an institution of learning thour running into gebt.

De Rev. Dr. Owen. of Detroit, was introduced, and and a few remarks.

Altist Church-Extension was then taken up.

Altist a paper on the church work. He alluded
pacially to the North Star Church, which he
count is a paper on the church work. He alluded
pacially to the North Star Church, which he
count should pay its debt and create a revenue
the could be brought up to \$5,000 annually in a
tat time. He reviewed the church work in the
her two divisions of the city, and showed where
could be improved and be made more aggressive.
It is a were paying the church debt, working
inter among the people, and more united work
same laymen and ministers, and cultivating a
one conomical spirit in the erection of church
littles.

RELIGIOUS. rands and in strengthening the stakes. He ought an effort should first be made to remove he Methodist Ministers Discuss the Sunday Saloon Question. Legal Opinion Which Is Rather Dis-

strands and in strengthening the stakes. He thought an effort should first be made to remove the embarrasments from their churches. He thought the North Side Baptists of the old North Church were at present too much seattered and had found church-homes elsewhere to do anything. The recent meeting of the old North Church people had only brought three persons together. Which showed how great an interest was manifested. Some of the contributions he thought, should be used for the establishment of a church on the North Side. There was no field which would be more remunerative than this work on the North Side.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan fully agreed with Dr. Cheney, and believed in strengthening the present churches rather than running in debt for another church building on the North Side.

The Rev. Dr. Woodruff, of Eigin, made a very sensible and at the same time very witly little speech on church debta, showing the evils of such burdens ou churches. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Owen, of Detroit, who advised them to a slow but sure, and to keep themselves out of debt. He gave a brief synopsis of the work that was being done in his city.

The Rev. Dr. Richards, of Lawndalc, spoke hopefully of the prospects of the church there, and said that the chances were that the church property would remain under control of this Conference during the next five years, as the funnical difficulties were being bridged over.

The Rev. Dr. W. Everts thought that their great necessity was Baptist Ministers Do Not Take

The Rev. Dr. W. W. Everts thought that their great necessity was which would give advice as a body. They should act in concert as a people, and a great many of their difficulties would be avoided. The Twenty-fifth Street Church had been established and his own Church nearly rained. Yet if they had had a responsible body to advise them this would never have come to pass. If his Church should be wrecked, it would cast a lasting shame apon the Church. He wanted responsible men to aid the State Missionary in reconstructing the church-extension in this city. Their great necessity was a thoroughly responsible Advisory Board. By proper work Chicago could be brought out of her trouble in five vears, if the right men had charge, and the Baptist religion would receive a new impetus. He wanted the Swedish Mission saved.

and the Baptist religion would receive a new impetus. He wanted the Swedish Mission asved.

MOODY.

The Rev. Mr. Davis, of the Presbytery of Chicago, invited the co-operation of the Conference in asking Mr. Moody to spend the first two weeks in asking Mr. Moody to spend the first two weeks in asking Mr. Moody to spend the first two weeks in aspetumeer next, if not the entire month, in Chicago. The Taberascle could be had for that time if it was desired. He asked that they would appoint a Committee of Conference to meet with the other Ministerial Committees after the noon meeting to-day at Farwell Hall.

The Rev. Dr. Hobart, State Missionary, said that there were a number of smaller charches which should disband and unite with other churches. He did not object to an Advisory Conference. He was in favor of using the money contributed by city churches in assisting and building up the weeker Chicago Baptist Churches. The money contributed this year he thought should be used in removing the embarrassments of the Board, which hampered them at every step.

The Rev. Dr. Everts moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with other denominations in regard to inviting Mr. Moody to come here and stay during September.

The Rev. Dr. Chency desired to say something, but was afraid of being reported.

The Rev. Mr. Kermott wanted to have a private session, lest something might be said which would be misconstrued if it went into print.

The Rev. Mr. Everts thought they would do better if they kept an open meeting, as the report that they held a private session might be misconstrued if it went into print.

The Rev. Dr. Hewitt finoved that the Committee have discretionary power. This was accepted as an amendment by Dr. Everts. The Rev. Dr. Hewitt moved that the Committee have discretionary power. This was accepted as an amendment by Dr. Everts.

The Rev. Dr. Galusha Anderson and the Rev. Mr. Kimball each spoke on this evangelical work, and were rather against it.

The Rev. Dr. Everts said that they should not let the idea go out that the Baptists, as a sect, were opposed to Mr. Moody, and that they should appoint this Committee as a matter of polity. It

appoint this Committee as a matter of policy, if nothing more.

The Rev. Dr. Custis and the Rev. Mr. Kermott expressed themselves as opposed to such meetings as tending to church disintegration.

There was some other discussion showing that the Baptist ministers were opposed to further evangelistic movements in this city. The motion for the appointment of a committee was then put and carried. The Rev. Drs. Cheney, Everts, and Custis were appointed.

Some other discussion followed on the Moody movement, after which the Association adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONGREGATIONAL.
The Congregational Pastors' Union met at Parlor
1 of the Grand Pacific yesterday. The Rev. George
Peake, of the Leavitt Street Church, occupied the chair. There was a full attendance.

After devotional exercises, and the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last meeting, the Rev. James Williams, of the church at Jefferson read an essay on "The Nature of Regeneration. It was a presentation of the theory that regenera-tion is a change of nature, and consists of a radica change of moral character. At the conclusion o the reading the subject was discussed by many o the gentlemen present.

THE COURTS.

heas Corpus -- Judgments and New Suits. Less than a month ago the Committee on Grievances of the Bar Association of this city reported in favor of making application to the Supreme Court to have Payne Fitts, a sort of a lawyer, distorney on a cognorit without his leave or license. The lesson, however, does not seem to have been heeded, for yesterday the name of Chester Kinney heeded, for yesterday the name of Chester Kinney was signed to a cognovit without his knowledge or permission. The case is Van Horn vs. Fuchs et al., No. 25,044, in the Circuit Court, and was begun yesterday. The name of the biaintiff's attorney is G. W. Sansum, and seems to be in different handwriting from the body of the declaration. The whole declaration and cognovit, with Mr. Kinney's signature, is in one handwriting, very different from Mr. Kinney's hand, as a moment's comparison would show. The person who signed the cognovit did so in the Clerk's office after being warned such act was illegal. His reply was: "I guess novit did so in the Clerk's office after being warned such act was illegal. His reply was: "I guess fir. Kinney will ratify it." Unfortunately for his hopes, the crims is complete, whether the signature is authorized now or not. If the person who wrote the name is Sansum or an attorney he should be disbarred, and if not an attorney, he should be prosecuted criminally. The facts can be proved by at least two witnesses.

Charles Johnson, having noticed with interest the

prosecuted criminally. The facts can be proved by at least two witnesses.

Charles Johnson, having noticed with interest the success which sundry crooks have had in getting out of durance vile by babeas corpus, thought he would try if a similar writ would give him his liberty. He says he was arrested on a charge of assault with intent to do bodily harm. The only witnesses against him were C. E. Robinson and Charles Wagner, neither of whom saw him fire a pistol, though he was arrested on that charge. It appears that the petitioner and others went into Robinson's saloon about midmph, May 13, and had some difficulty with Robinson. After they had been ejected a pistol was fired, and the ball came through the window of the saloon, nearly hitting itobinson. Johnson was arrested on a charge of having fired the pistol, but he claims no sufficient evidence has been brought forward on which to anthorize a Justice to commit him, or hold him to bail. The writ was issued, and the case will be heard to-day.

DIVORCES.

Ella Carroll yesterday told her opinion of her husband, John Carroll, in a very plain and outspoken manner in her bill for divorce. She says he is a shiftless, worthless, impecunious, and idle person, unfit for her to associate with, as his conduct toward her has proved. They were married the day of the great fire, and he soon began abusing her. She left him in April, 1872, but went back three months after at his camest entreaties. In December, 1874, she was again obliged to leave him on account of his crueity, but again was induced to return in May, 1875. He began abusing her soon after, and finally a third time she left him in August, 1875. He thereupon sold off the furniture and left the State, and now she prays for a divorce on the double ground of cruelty and desertion.

TIEMS.

Judge Moore began a general call of his docket yesterday, and dismissed 462 cases out of 1,346.

The final dividend-meeting in the case of Jon athan C. Mitchell is set for 2 p. m. to-day. athan C. Mitchell is set for 2 p. m. to-day.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIBF.

Frederick Hieronimus began a suit yesterday for \$1.500 against Maris B. Nolte.

John H. Ray commenced as ectoon in treepass against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, laying damages at \$15,000.

Waiter D. Hamlin filed a bill against Oswell A., Laman M., Warren C., and John H. Bogue, George R. Clarke, and Charles P. Silva, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$4,658.33 on Lots 1 and 2 in R. P. Layton's Resubdivision of Lots 7, x, 9, and 10, Block S. of Waiker & Stinson's Subdivision of the W. 5 of the S. W. 5 of Sec. 2, SS, 14.

James G. McBoan commenced a suit against Henry M. Stow, claiming \$15,000 damages, and James B. Smith began a similar suit against the same party to recover \$12,000 damages.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Emma R. Coon filed a bill against Arthur R.

James B. Smith began a similar suit against the same party to recover \$12,000 damagéa.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Emma R. Coon filed a bill against Arthur R. Coon, Annie E. Coon, and Lyman Baird, trustee, to foreclose a trust deed for \$1,400 and a mort-sage for \$900 on Lot 7 of Block 1 of White's Addition to Evanston.

L. C. Paine Freer commenced a suit in trespass for \$5,000 damages against arnold D. Wilmanns, Henry R. Thielcke, and C. C. Gilmors.

William McNeir commenced an action in trespass against Charles L. Wilson, laying damages at \$50,000.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Joseph Roasco, letters were granted to Antonio Cella and Angelo Puzzo, under bond for \$9,400.

In the estate of Johannes Uthe, letters were granted to Ann Martha Uthe, under bond for \$10,-000.

JUDGE BLODGETT-Unimited call. No. 28, Chamber 19. French, on trist, and Nos. 114 and 115 come next. JUDGE JAMESON-1004, 103, 104, 105, 107, 109, 101, 115, 116, 117, 119 to 124, 127, 128, Inclusive. No cason trial. JUDGE MOORE-20, 21, 22. No case on trial. JUDGE HOORES-38, 98 to 110, Inclusive. No case Irial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Arguments in City vs. Gage.

Bud set case Sed, Heron vs. Storey, and calendar Nos

251, 234 to 285, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE PARWELL—Set case 376, New vs. Larned.

JUDGE WILLIAUS—NO business until Saturday nex

JUDON WILLIAMS—NO DUSINESS UNTIL SATURDAY NEXT MAIOS NOLICE IS STREET ON THE STREET ON

CURRENT GOSSIP.

NIGHT. The day is fast declining, And gently fades the light, While on the wings of darkness

The sky is softly changing Its azure-blue to gray.

And, in tall, fleecy masses,
The white clouds sall away.

All restless noise of labor Ceased with the fading light But now and then a church-bell Peals on the silent night.

The sound of running water Is borne upon the air, Which comes like soothing music, And drives away dull care. Slowly the faithful watchman

Moves on his lonely beat; And here and there a carriage Rolls up the quiet street The stars above us glimmer The moon, with brightness beaming. Make beautiful the night;

While on the wings of fancy My spirit seems to soar, And onward comes the memory

The air is full of music, That stills my throbbing brain, And lifts my thoughts to Heaven, Where joys shall come again.

As in the night's dark hours Brightest the stars do shine, So in the night of trouble Shines God's mercy Divine. JUNE 14, 1877.

UNCLE JOHN'S GIANT. Cincinnati Saturday Night.

He was the most shifless giant I ever knew. said "Uncle John" Robinson, as he sat among some of his cronies in Jake Aug's club-house, the other night, telling about the "Polonaisean Hercules " that traveled with his circus a good many years ago. "He didn't appear to take no interest in his business. A giant, to be of any use to a show, wants to be sociable like with the folks that comes to see him. He must shake hands with 'em and tell how tall he is, and how high his father and mother stood, and all that sort of thing, you know. But he wouldn't. He wouldn't talk to nobody, and the more folks crowded around to look

at him the crosser he got. He was a giant without a particle of love for his fellow-man." "Held himself above them, I suppose," we put Well, yes; about three feet above them I "Well, yes; about three feet above them. I should say. He was a lunker—nearly nine feet high. And, Lord! what an appetite he had. He got very lazy before the season was over, and he would come down to the canvas when he got ready. Sometimes he didn't get along until just as the show was letting out, and the people would be mad about it, for when a guant is on the bills, and folks have paid to see him, they natarally want to have him there part of the time, at least; wouldn't you?"

We answered that under such circumstances

as the show was letting out, and the people would be mad aboat it, for when a guant is on the bills, and folks have paid to see him, they natarally want to have him there part of the time, at least; wouldn't you?"

We, answered that under such circumstances nothing short of a two hours' interview with the giant could possibly have satisfied us.

"Well, half an hant would have been enough with him. He was a surly bergar, I can tell you. I feel tike giving him an overhanding about it, but somehow a man don't like to ges into any words with a feller nine feet high. He turned into hard drinking, and finally got so that he stand away from the afternoon performances altogether, laying asleep in his room."

"One day I wasn't feeling first-rate. and I came down to the canvas in the afternoon to find that the 'Polonaiscan Hercules'—that's what we called him, although he was born in Pennsylvana—wasn't on hand, as usual. 'Here, you, Rubel, says I to the boss canvaser, 'where is that blank giant!" 'Asleep up to the tavern,' was the reply. 'Well, I'll step him, says I, blank blank his blankety blank to blank and blanknation!" So picking up a barrel stave I started for the tavern on a run.

"You see I was mad, for I was carding him heavy and paying him 315 a week and found—"Drunk!" we suggested.

"That's it," said Uncle John, "found drunk mor's half the time. I was so mad that I forgot all about his size, I was only thinking of a man's drawing a salary and not showing up. I rushed up to his room, and there he lay, fast asleep and nearly raising the roof with every snore."

"How big was this giant, Uncle John?"

"Nine feet if he was an inch, and as he lay on the bed two-thirds of him was on the floor. But, as I said before, I was so excited that I didn't think anything about his proportions. The broad part of his corporosity was exposed, and raising the stave, I brought it down on him with a thundering whack, as I yelled: 'You misserable, lazy, goodfor-nothing, drunken blank giant to blank and gone, gif up here in a minute, o

which time a ranchman living near by came along and assisted the hunter in taking the tarties to his home. Here they were kept in a sheep-pen, having a fence about three feet high, and the men went to the house. A quarter of an hour afterward the hunter went to the pen for his gun, and found that the turtles were gone. As there were no holes in the fence, as they had not dug out, the conclusion was irresustible that they had climbed over. Their trall was found, and about half a mile away they were caught making a bee line for the creek. Firing off his gun, the ranchman again came to his assistance, and the turtles were again put in the ben, and tied to a clake. They were worth watching, however, and a few minutes afterward it was found that they had gnawed off the rope and again started for the creek. They were only a few rods away this time, however, and were then tied so short that they could not reach the cord, and ultimately arrived at their captor's kitchen at Monotony.

HAYES AS A FIGHTER. Mr. Hayes is one of those quiet, peace-loving Mr. Hayes is one of those quiet, peace-loving men, whose courage is passive, but who, when once roused, are capable of heroism. He needs nothing but a sharp, hard fight to bring him out and make his Administration a success. He is like the traditional "slow fighter" of Pioche. You remember the anecdote. The "slow fighter" was a tall, raw-boned specimen of the Pike County breed, and when he arrived in the mining camp the boys began to have fun with him—to "milt him," as they call it in the parlance of the mines. He stood it for a long time with perfect equanimity, until finally one of the party dared him out of doors to fight. He went. When they got all ready and squared of, Pike County stretched out his long neck and presented the tip of his big nose temptingly close to his tormenter. "I'm a little slow," he said, "and can't fight unless I'm well riled; just paste me one—a good 'un—right on the end of that smeller!" His request was complied with. "That's a good 'un," he said, calmly, "but I don't feel quite riled yit "—(tarning the side of his head to the adversary)—"please chug me another lively one under the ear!" The astonished adversary again complied, whereupon Pike County, remarking that he was "not quite as well riled as he would like to under the ear: The astonished adversary again complied, whereupon Pike County, remarking that he was "not quite as well riled as he would like to be, but would do the best he could," sailed into the crowd, and for the next ten days the "boys" were engaged in mending broken jaws, repairing damaged eyes, and tenderly resurrecting smashed

damaged eyes, and tenderly resurrecting smashed noses.

Mr. Hayes will fight. But he is "slow." He requires to be "pasted one in the nose," and then to be "chagged a good one under the car," before he gets "well riled." Just now the boys are "milling" him. And they will continue to mill him, to the great scandal of his good name and to the infinite disadvantage of the country, until his sluggish blood gets up and he resolves to accept the issue they offer. When he does this the pairty herd won't last ten minutes. But he can depend upon it that so long as he will endure they will infinit. He can't conciliate them, because they do not know what gratitude means. They belong to that cowardly breed of curs which can only be disciplined by kick and cudgel, and upon whom all kindness is leet. It is a pity to see so good a man as liayes westing so much kindness upon such reptiles.

THE POPE'S TRIPLE CROWN.

Galignani's Messenger.
The Papal tiara is, like the crowns of sovereigns, sumptuously adorned with precious stones, the most prominent of which is a splendid diamond. most prominent of which is a splendid diamond. Rich as it is, however, it is far from equaling those—about ten in number—which were possessed by the Vatican. The number of these tiaras had been going on increasing since Pope Boulface VIII., and each surpassed its predecessor in value. Financial difficulties more than once forced the Popes to sell the jewels set in these crowns in order to pay their debts. At the accession of Pope Pius VII. there was only one left; the only Papal tiara at the Vatican was a pasteboard one, with imitation jewels. After the Concordat, about 1801. Napoleon I. made Pius VIII. a present of a new tiara, It is the same that is now used, and was valued at 220,000 francs. Its cupola consists of eight rubles, twenty-four pearls, and one emeraid. The cross is composed of twelve brilliants; the tails are studded with rubles and pearls. The gold cords serve to fix the tiara on the head of the Pope, who, by the way, scarcely ever wears it. This tiars was carefully concealed in 1848, and only taken out of its hiding-place after the French troops had entered Rome. The principal diamond of the Papal tiars has a history attached to it, which begins from Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. This Prince had a passion for jewelry, and there was not a wealthler man than he in the fifteenth century. Whenever he was engaged in a campaign, his gold and silver vessels, his diamonds and jewels, invariably accompanied him. Now, having been beaten by the Swiss at Grandson, he field, leaving his treasure on the field of battle, and among them three beautiful diamonds. The first was discovered by a soldier under a cart. It was the largest and most valuable, naving been sold to the Duke of Burgundy by the Great Mogul. The lucky finder, not having the slightest idea of the value of the stone, flung it into a field, but, repenting of this act. picked it up again and sold it for a crown (ecu) to a priest, who resold it for three to a Bernese citizen. The latter, who was better informed, disposed of it for 5,000 duc Rich as it is, however, it is far from equaling those

PERPLEX IN THE EXTREME.

'I'm in doubt, I'm in doubt."

"In in doubt, i mit alloud."
"In doubt; what about?"
"Well, Hienry, I went into that alley gate up there to get something to eat. I might a-knowed somethin "ud happen, for there was a dead bookagent layin' on the flower-bed, and a liniment man wish the side of his bead all caved in leanin' up agin the peach tree."
"Well?"

"You see, I allers wuz ventursum, an' I axed a woman standing there would she give me a rhubarb pie and a piece of fresh shad."
"Well, what happened then?"
"Now, Henry, that's what I'm in doubt about. I don't seem to make out whether the back porch fell down on me, of I stepped on a keg of dynamite, and it busted under me. Why, Henry, I'd sooner work half an hour than go into that yard again."

A SUCCESSFUL RAT-TRAP.

A SUCCESSFUL RAT-TRAP.

Sacramento Record-Union.

The kitchen and storeroom of an hotel in this city have been infested by rats, and it became evident also that a hogshead in which swill was kept furnished the rodents with an opportunity to fill their stomachs when other sources failed. Tueshay evening this hogshead was almost entirely compted, a little food being left in the bottom to empted, a little food being left in the bottom to serve as bait. All the holes were stopped up, and when the mammoth trap was finally set it was so arranged that as many rats could enter as desired, but there was no means of escape. A few minutes after it was set three or four rats aprang into it, and not finding much food began fighting for what there was. Their squealing attracted more rats, and when the trap was examined before midnight it presented a singular spectacle, being apparently about one-fourth filled with the pests,—intte rats and big ones; gray-headed fellows, and others that had scarcely aprouted their mustaches,—all squirming, scratching, squealing, and biting. Soon afterwards they were killed, when the number disposed of proved to be 106.

THE GRASSHOPPER AND THE ANT. New York World.

A frivolous Grasshopper, having spent the Summer in Mirth and Revelry, went on the Approach of the inclement Winter to the Ant and implored it of its charity to stake him. "You had better go to your Uncle," replied the pradent Ant; "had you imittated my Forethought and deposited your go to your Uncie, "replied the predent Ant; "had you imitated my Forethought and deposited your funds in a Savings Bank you would not now be compelled to agard your Duster in the light of an Ulster." Thus saying, the virtuous Ant retired and read in the papers next Morning that the Third Avenue Savings Bank, where he had deposited his funds, had suspended.

Moral: Dum Vivimus, Vivamus.

and the furniture and left the State, and now sho prays for a divorce on the double ground of creally and desertion.

TEMS.

Judge Moore began a special call of his docket yesterday, and disminated 462 cases out of 1,344. This is as far as he will go memorers in the case of the City we. Gage will be continued to-day before the city we. Gage will be continued to-day before place before the continued to-day before the city we. Gage will be continued to-day before the city we. Gage will be continued to-day before the city we. Gage will be continued to-day before the city we. Gage will be continued to-day before the city we. Gage will be continued to-day before the city we. Gage will be continued to-day before the city we. Gage will be continued to do the city will be continued to the city will be continue

of the press, which attributes sordid motives to a man like Carl Schurz, whose purity of character is only equaled by his statesmanlike views and his exalted patriotism.

For this reason only, and not to vindicate my course in this matter, I request you to give publicity to the above statement. Yours truly,

Grongs Scansider.

THE HAYES POLICY IN KANSAS.

THE HAYES POLICY IN KANSAS.

To the Editor of The Tribusas.

Leavenworth, Kan., June 16.—The Editorial Convention met in this city last Thursday, and your correspondent took pains to ascertain their views in regard to the conciliatory policy of President Hayes. The almost unanimous expression was a desire to sustain the President. While many were very radical before, they feel that Mr. Hayes is actuated by patriotic motives, and should be indorsed. They are also a unit in favor of the remonetization of silver. On this point Kansas is undivided.

IT CANNOT BE DENIED.

Rocarond, Ill., June 18.—Your correspond ent understands that some of the friends of Mrs. S. M. I. Henry deny that she ever made a proposition for the Rockford ministers to vacate their nu pits every eighth Sunday, that she might preach turrein. I obtained my information two or our most nigury-honored ministers, who were approached by Mrs. Henry herselt, and both of whom are willing to give The Trisune their names if Mrs. Henry or her friends desire, or if they question the truth of the statements made by me in last Saturday's Tribune. Correspondent of the Tribune. ent understands that some of the friends of

Boston Herala.

Every owner of a key-winding watch will be interested in a device which has just been patented, by which all the disadvantages supposed to exist between a key-winding and a stem-winding movement will be more than offset. The invention provides the means for winding a watch by a device which of itself forms a portion of the watch, fitting closely on the post, and dispenses with the necessity of a separate key. In applying the winder a circular opening is made in the cap directly over the drum containing the mainspring, and in this opening is fitted a thin circular plate, having on its upper side a hinged thumb-piece, by means of which the device is rotated, and which is capable of being folded or turned down to either side, so as to lie flat on the circular plate without interfering with the outer casing when the watch is closed. A spring on the under side of the device serves to keep the thumb-piece in an elevated position and prevent its falling on either side when the watch is being wound. The device can be readily attached to watches now in use without interfering with the works or with the cases when closed; and, although forming a portion of the watch, the device can be easily taken out and used for turning the hands like an ordinary watch-key.

Cause of Headaches. A Convenient Watch-Winder.

The cause of Headaches.

The cause of headaches has latterly received much investigation. Dr. George T. Stevens, of Albany, has been at pains to demonstrate the relation between disordered eyesight and many nervous diseases, including headache. By means of diagrams in the New York Medicai Journal he shows how difficulties in the ordinary use of the eyes, arising from far-sightedness, short-sightedness, and other defects of the kind, must cause continual irritation to the nerves. Especially is this the case with far-sightedness, and numerous instances are cited where patients suffering frequently and severely from headaches have been entirely cured by wearing spectacles suited to their eyes. Other affections of the eyes result similarly, but the instances met with in practice are fewer. There seems to be abundant evidence that several more serious forms of nervous disease may be an outgrowth of such irritation.

CITY REAL ESTATE. LOR SALE-BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 Madi-Son-st. 9848.000—One of the best corners on State-st., near Palmer House, rented now at \$6,000 per year; tenants pay prompt. This is one of the finest buildings and corners on the street; \$21,000 cash, balance long time pay prompt.

at 8 per cent.

\$4,500 cach. or \$9,000 for both—Two 2-story and basement brick stores, and lot 42x125, south front on Madison-st, cast of Oakley-st.

\$9,000. \$4,000 down—A fine 3-story and basement brick dwelling and lot, with barn, on North Dearbornst., south of Chicago-sv. This is one of the finest houses on the North Side and best neighborhood.

St. 500, \$1,000 down—Fine octagon 4-story and basement brick dwelling and lot on Vincenzes-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.

FOR SALE-BUSINESS PROPERTY AT A SACRIfice-Fine lot, LaSalie-st., near Lake, \$250; light
on three sides. At the present price of building, this
would pay 15 per cent net on whole investment. WALLEE BROS. & MAGILL, 94 Wrshington-st. PERPLEX IN THE EATHERN E.

A tramp sat on a doorstep back in Pine street yes, terday afternoon, tenderly caressing his head and shoulders, when his "pard" came up.

I sould pay 15 per cent use a Wrahington at LER BEOS. & MAGILL, 04 Wrahington at LER BEOS. & MAGILL, 05 W can be bought with house. A good chance for any on wishing a comfortable home and beautiful surround ings. For particulars apply to WASMANSDORF of HAINEMAN, 165 kandolph-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—8100 WILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cont train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSaile-st., Room 4.

POR SALE—OR RENT—NICE HOCEES AND LOTS, or lots at Lagrange on your own terms: 7 miles from the city; will assist parties to build. Houses for rent from \$5 to \$20 per month. F. D. COSSITT or C. LAY, 71 Washington-st. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALR-CHEAP HOMES IN TEXAS.—NOW IS I your time to buy a good farm, 640 acres, in the Lone-Star State of Texas; soft fertile, climate delightful, title perfect; all for \$150. For particulars address, DONALDSON & FRALEY, Bankers, P. O. Box 2825, Saint Louis, Mo. Raint Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—GOOD, IMPROVED FARM, 300 ACRES,
near Beloit, Wis.: \$25 per acre, crop included.
possession at once. C. C. FERIGUSON, 42 Lake-st. possession at once. C. C. FERGUSON, 42 Lake-st.

TOR SALE-\$4,000, \$1,500 DOWN-A GOOD 320acre farm just 2 miles south of Laurenceville.
Laurence County, 13, 9 miles frum Vincenaes, 13d.;
frame house of 4 rooms, log house of 2 rooms, good orchard, 125 series fonced, 150 series fonced, 150 series fonced, 150 series fonced, 150 series fonced orchard, 125 series fonced, 150 series fonced orchard, 125 series fonced, 150 series fonced orchard, 125 series fonced, 150 series fonced, 150 series fonced, 150 series fonced orchard, 150 ser

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A UCTION SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, HAR-heases, etc., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, commencing at 10s. m., at WREN & 60. %, 199 and 198 Washington st. Stock on hand at private sale. A LARGE VARIETY OF FAMILY CARRIAGES, phaetons, buggles, etc., selling at greatly-reduced prices till July 1. G. L. BRADLEY, 21s Wadash-av. Prices till July 1. G. L. BHADLEY, 218 Waddan-av.

TOR SALE-TWO HORSES-ONE A VERY FINE

bay mare, a years old, thoroughly broke, and warranted to trot in three minutes: also one good family,
business, or road horse of the same age and color. They
scare at nothing and stand without tieing. Also a good
business no-top buggy and an elegant side-bar top
buggy and harness. The horses are sold for no fault,
only the owner is leaving the city. Whoever comes to
buy will gain a bargain. Apply at rear of 302 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE-HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS Call at 113 West Madison st. JOHN HEILAND. Carray 15 west statistics. FAMILY CARRIAGES
O RECLE BARGAINS IN FAMILY CARRIAGES
and pony phaetons, new styles just received from
Roston; call and examine before you pay fancy prices.
H. J. EDWARDS, 235 Wabash-av., opposite Madison
House. House.

WANTED-BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, HORSE must be a good roadster. Address W 46, Tribune office. WANTED-A HORSE AND BUGGY FOR ITS keeping to drive evenings; best of care taken in private barn. Address Y 42, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS. A TTORNEY AT LAW-COLLECTIONS PROMPT-ty made by suft or otherwise; difficulties adjusted, prosecuted, or defonded in all the courts. J. M. BEV-RR.Y. 194 Clark-st., Room 2. RRLY. 194 Clark-st., Room 2.

A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly
attended to. JONAS GELDER. 308 State-st. attended to. JONAS GELDER. 368 State-st.

CHRCUS TENTS FOR SALE—ONE 120 FOOT ROUND
Of top; one 60-foot round top, with two 30-foot middies: stakes, ropes, chains, etc., in good order, but littic used. Must be sold at some price. Address W 47,
Tribune office.

THE TRUANT BOYS: A MORE INGENIOUS PICTure than the Toll-Gate. Sent free for stamp. E.
C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—HALF INTEREST IN SOME GOOD
inanufactory, \$8,000 or less; good reference must
be had. Address T 41, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

21 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE—
New single rooms, excellent board, at as low rates as noy respectable house in the city. Restaurant tickets, 21 meals for \$4.

as any respectable house in the city. Restaurant tickets, it meals for \$4.

282 wards \$1.4 v. - TO BENT, FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms, with or without board.

285 michigan. With 180 michigan without board of the country moderate price. References required.

384 WABASH-AV. - SUITE OF FURNISHED with word with board; all modern convenience: day-boarders accommodated.

West Side.

23 SOUTH PEORIA-ST. - NINCELY FURNISHED rooms in a private family to reat with board and home comforts, \$5 per week.

85 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., ONE-HALF BLOCK without board.

Botels.

Nevada Hotels. 188 AND 150 WABASH-AV. - First-class board and room, \$1.50 per day: \$5 to \$5 per week; table-poard. \$4.50 per week.

Windsor Boulse. 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE the Palmer House—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; day board \$4 per week.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED-AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER ADdress is handwriting, F B W, care Carrier No. 1.

WANTED-TWO BROOM-MAKERS, A SEWER STAIL'S SON. WANTED - A FIRST-CLASS SIGN-PAINTER. WANTED-GOOD CUTTERS FOR YOUTH AND boys clothing. Apply to LEOPOLD HELLER & CO., 139 Frankin-st.

WANTED-YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN PHOTO-graph gailery and learn the business; good wages to a good man. Art Gallery, 39 West Randolph st. to a good man. Art Gallery, 28 West Randolph-st.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS TIM-SMITH. 176 MILwaske-av.

WANTED-DOOR AND SASH MAKERS; ALSO
man to run panel-raiser. GUSTORF & CO., 285
East Twentieth-st.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN PHOtograph gallery and learn the art. Apply as art
Gallery, 57 West Madison-st.

WANTED-TINNER (FIRST-CLASS) WITH \$50
TINNER, 7 South Clark-st.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS WAGONMAKER AT 141 and 143 North Wellast.

Miscolinacena.

WANTED-SALESMEN FOR ILLINOIS, INDIana, and Wisconsin, by a prominent Eastern
cloth and woolen house having every facility for best
trade. Only men controlling established frade with
buyers of best repute for promptness and responsibility
may address, with full particulars, TRADER, Tribune office. WANTED-PARTY WITH \$500 TO JOIN ME IN this city in developing a profitable business in Western States. 183 Madison-M., Ecom 7. WANTED-YOUNG MAN TO-DAT, WITH SMALL capital, as treasurer of traveling entertainment. Room St. Earnes House, corner Canal and Eandolph. Room St. Barnes House, corner Canal and Eandolph.

WANTED—MRN AND WOMER FOR AN OCCUpation which will pay 85 per day the first week on
\$25 capital, afterwards \$10 to \$30 per day upon predi
in first investment; only 100 per cent profit allowed on
smaller orders. Send 50 cents for \$1 package, stamp
for circulars, or, if not dead broke, call and investigate.
RAY & CO., 61 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEM TO SELL FOUR NEW ARTICLES,
also stationery, chromos and notions. American
Novelty Co., 186 State-st., up-stairs. Novelty Co., 188 Shate-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—THREE GOOD SALESMEN FOR THE city; small salery and commission for Dickson's battledoors and shuttlecocks; also men travefing to sail by sample on commission. Apply as 621 State-st.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR A GOOD NEW ARTICle; wages or commission. Address 7 44, Tribuse office.

WANTED—DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY was any and fast? We have the casefest and fastest seiling article in the market. Agents wanted in every city in the United States. No. 210 LaSaile-st. fine floor, corner room.

WANTED—A NEAT AND CLEAN BOY TO EUN errands; must be well recommended. J. JACOB-SON, 388 Watsah-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN A GRO-cery store, corner rooth Ashland-av. and Bowes.

WANTED-STRONG BOY: MUST HAVE EXPERI ence in wire work. Apply after 10 o'clock at 14 WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE.
Work; small family; German preferred. Inquire
at 141 Calumet-ay.
WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GERMAN OR
Swede girl in a private family. Apply as 1296 WANTED-AT 403 WEST JACKSON-ST., A GIRL good reference. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL bousework. Must be sober and industrious. Ap-ply at 21 North Paoria-st., between Randolph and Lake. WANTED-GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL TO wash, iron, and cook; small fumily; 5 Aldine WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE WANTED-AT 673 WABASH-AV., A GOOD GIR! WANTED-ONE GOOD GIRL TO DO CHAMBET work; German preferred. Apply at the Eppleh House, No. 194 East Randolph st.

Seamstresses WANTED-ONE FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS dressmaker. Apply at once at No. 640 State-st. up-stairs. Call for three days. Núrses.
WANTED-A NURSE GIRL ABOUT 14. APPLY at 330 Marsbüeld-av. Employment Agencies.

WANTED - GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families and boarding-houses at G. DUSKE'S office, 175 North Haisted-st.

Miscellaneous. WANTED—IMMEDIATELY AT THE COLISEUM forty young ladies for the grand spectacular drama. "A Tale of Enchantment," now in preparation. Ladies with some stage experience preferred. Apply to-day (Tuesday) between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.
WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS TO SELL THE new game. Dickson's battledoors and shuttle-cocks; all the children want them. Call at 621 State-st. WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO CAN wass for the Alto-Relieve Co.\$4 to \$6 a day can b made. 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS; CITY OR COUNTY of try; article new, and good profits. Call or address. O. GAVITT, 72 Dearborn-st. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1884.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER Of every description as GOLDSMIP'S Loan and Ruillou office (licensed), 59 East Madison-st. Established 1865. Omec (licensed), 59 East Medison-st. Established 1895.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or vicinity, or on Illinois for me with in 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, Reaper Block.

MONEY TO LOAN OF REAL ESTATE AT 8 AND 30 per cent. SNYDACKER & CO., bankers, 93 and 95 Clark-st.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, jeweiry, diamonda, machinery, goods in warehouse, any good collaterals. 196 Washington, Room 23.

MONEY IN BAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, or on good collaterals. C. B. WILSON, 118 Randolpha-se, Room 3.

MORTGAGE LOANS-MONEY AT 7 AND 9 PER const. on city property, improved. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 196 LeSalic-st. AVERY & CO., 156 Lasalle-st.

TO LOAN-\$500, \$1,000, \$4,000, AND \$10,000 ON Chicago real estate: Mortragres bought. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

7. 754. AND 8 FER CENT-APPLICATIONS SHORTALL 24 POPULAND BIOCK.

PER CENT FUNDS TO LOAN ON IMPROVED City real estate to assess over \$4,000. J. HENRY EOFT, 14 Beaper Block, 95 Clark-st.

\$5.000 TO LOAN. IN SUMS TO SUIT. ON CITY no commission. ED. GRACE, southeast corner Glark and Jackson-siz.

and Jackson-41s.

250.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT EACH CO., 98 Dearborn-st., near Washington.

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M ASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

Highest wards at four great World's Exhibitions. Soid on monthly or quarterly installments, or rented until rent pays for them.

Every organ warranted to give satisfaction. Illustrated catalogues free.

Chicago Warerooms, 250 and 252 Wabash-av.

and durability. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

\$150-\$175-\$200-ELEGANT FIANOS - GUARbuilding of the contract of

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES PROCURED FOR ANY A legal cause. Call or write law-office P. MONTGOM-ERY, 162 Washington-st., Rooms 49 and 50, Chicago. ERY, 162 Washington st., Rooms 49 and 30, Cifengo.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIRTLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory, for incompatibility or other causes; 13 years' experience. A. J. DRXTEM, 132 Dearborn-at., Chicaga, IR. Unquestionable references. Fee after decree. Residence unnecessary.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years' experience. A. GOODBIGH. Assormey, 124 Dearborn-at.

MACHINERY.

A NEW MACHINERY STORE—WOOD-WORKING machinery for cas-shops, agricultural implements works, planing mills, such and door, furniture and wheel manufacturers, etc. machinists tools, steam engines, boilers, steam pumps, blowers and fans, rubber and leather beiting and supplies. Address J. A. FAY & CO., 237 Lake-st., Chicago. J. A. Boche, manager. Manager.

POCHESTER MACRINERY MANUFACTURING
Company, 38 and 40 South Canal-st., Chicago, have
the largest stock of stationary and portable engines,
bolicra, naw mills, and wood and iron working machinery topic in the West. Sensi for prices.

AGENTS WANTED. A GENTS WANTED-A LIGHT, GENTERL BUSI-ness and good pag. Call at 58 Fifth-av., second A OENTS WANTED - FOR "LIFE OF EDWIN A Forrest," Chambers Encyclopedia, Webster's Dic-tionary, and other first-class publications. C. S. BUE-ROWS, Egopon L. 190 Clark-sh.

HOUSEROLD GOODS. A UCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE A CO. 'S auction rooms, northeast corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st. PARLOR SUITS REDUCED 40 PER CENT. REDUCED 40 PER CENT.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 STATE-ST.
PERSONAL-

PERSONAL-"TOOT," WRITE TO ME: AM VERY DESSONAL—A. PLEASE CALL AT OFFICE TO-day at 3 p. m. B.

DERSONAL—LOUISA, YOU PROPOSED THIS
CALL SON THE STATE OF T STORAGE

A BSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF STORAGE FOR FUR-niture, merchandise, carriages, etc.; money loaned 10 per cent rear. HARRIS & CO., 180 West, Monroc-st. P. EGULAR STOREHOUSE FOR FURNITURE AND other goods, 207 to 200 Kandolph-st. (Hale Band-ing); cash advances; fair charges

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE, Book keepers. Clerks. etc.
CITUATION WANTED-HY A YOUNG MARRIES
man, a bookseper or siere. Has had over fitness
year's business experience; seven years with comfission house in Boston. Can control consignments from
the East. Salary moderate, references first-class. No
objection to going out of the city. Address E. P.-O. Box 244, city.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GENTLEMAN WHO has had ten years' banking experience, permanent of temporary, in a bank in this city. Would fill the place of officers going away on leave. Bunk had other references given. Address 7 40, Tribune office.

Situation Wanted-I will, Give A Bonus of \$25 fore situation in a retail stationery show; have had three years' experience. Address 6 F D, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCE young man in the hat and cap manufactory, a out or, mechanic, or blocker. Address A R, 41 West Ran (olph-4.

CITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR TO drive team by a young man (Sweds) 21 years of aga. Can get a good recommendation from last place. Ad-dres W 48, Tribune office. Miscellaneous.
NITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER IN A STORE
or to drive a delivery wagon. Good reference from
ny last employer. Address 2 101, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics.

CitUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO
de general housework. Inquire at 126 Twentyourth-st.; Americans preferred. CITUATION WANTED-TO DO SECO.

Bottlefield st. Butterfield-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO GIRLS, ONE
as plain cook and one for during-room. Please cal
at 315 Fourth-sv.

SITUATION WANTED-TO DO SECOND WORLD

And sewing; can furnish machine. Address C N.

ITTE SOUTH Peoria st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED
at 573 South State-8. SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG GIRL TO help do housework. Call at 610 Noble-st.

SITUATION WANTED BY A SCOTCH GIRL FOR SECOND OF REPETA HOUSEWORK IN a private ramily. Call at 244 Fulton-8t.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIKL
from the country for general housework in small
family; give good references. Apply 34 Hastings st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD RESPECTAble girl to do general housework; can give good
references. Call at 163 South Lincolars.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL
to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general housework; reference given. Call at 51 Forrest-av., corner
Thirty-second-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A lady of 24; no objection to going in the country. Address, for one week, 322 South State-st., up stairs.

Employment Azencies, SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OP Speed Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 173 North Hainsed-sf. SUPPLIED BY ANTED FOR A FRW GOOD COOKS also, house girls and general workers; all with references from good families. Miss. WHITTA-KER, 726 North Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLored lady to travel in a small family. Address 163
and 165 East Washington-st., or call Tuesday and
Wednesday, Rooms 38 and 39. TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-BRICK HOUSE, TWO-STORY AND basemeat No. 1108 Michigan av., north of Thirteth-at.; all undered improvements; No. 1 condition; 11 rooms, furnice, gas-fittere, pier grass, aid cornices. Lambrequins and lace curtains for saic. Canat the house or at the onice of YOUNG & SPICKE, Rooms & Bryan Block, 170 Lasadie-st.

TO RENT-LARGE BRICK HOUSE AND BRICK Indeed, it will rent cheap till next May. Apply to H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearcorn-st., Room 8.

North Side.

TO RENT-BRICK DWELLING-2-STORY AND basement, No. 36 Rush-4t., in good order, with all modern improvements; 10 rooms; low to good tenant. CHARLES GOODMAN. Room 43 Exchange Building. TO RENT-A 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, CONTAIN-ing 10 rooms, hot and cold water, etc., corner of Cass and Illinois-sts.; low to a good tenast. MEAD &

West Side.
TO RENT-215 WILL RENT AN ELEGANT BRICK
Bouse, No. 519 Western-2v.; \$12-515 Western-2v.;
8-six rooms, No. 50 Harvard-st. Inquire at 385
Western-av.

TO RENT-ROOMS. South Side:

TO RENT-ON THE SOUTH SIDE, SOUTH OF Sixteenth-st., with full lake view, an extra large furnished room on second floor with slove, to two persons; meals can be had near by. Also a side room to a gentleman. Address, with references, Y 43, Tribune office. TO RENT-THREE REAR ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping on State: st., near Van Buren, \$10 per month. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

per month. G. S. WALLER, 41 Clarkes., Room II.

TO RENT—A NICELY FUISIHED ROOM ON

Tavenue, near Twenty-third-st., to one or two gentiemen. Address for fave days w 56, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS—SECOND FLOOR NO. 256

State-st. cight comma newly calcimized and
paintees it motors troop of the commander of t TO RENT-CHOICE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, offices, studios, and mercantile rooms, southwest corner State and Monroe-sta, ideasand per State and Monroe-sta. Apply to K. S. PIKE, Room to, 170 State-st. TO RENT-FOUR NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, cheap to good parties by the month. 217 Wast

West Side.
TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS-APPLY
115 East Randolph-st., Hoom 30. To BENT-THEER ROOMS PURNISHED POR housekeeping, in excellent order, pleasant, convenients no children. Second floor 737 Lake-st. TO BENT-NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE From in private family, one block from Union Park; all modern improvements; with or without board. Ad-dress P 68, Tribune office. TO RENT\_STORES, OFFICES, ETC

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, AND ONE LARGE warehouse in Ewing Block, north Clark st. 12-quire of JESSE HOLLADAY, Boom 2: Ewing Block. WANTED-TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A TEN OR TWELVE ROOM house, with barn, on West or South Sides. Give full particulars. JW F, 57 Carpenter-st.

TO EXCHANGE. POR EXCHANGE, RENT. OR SALE—HOUSE AND a portion of "Bird's Nest Estate," at Eimburst (1st miles from Chicago). a portion to be reserved for myself. Horticulturists publish that this "is one of the lovellest and best improved of rural residences," rethering in grass and trees, inexpensive to kreep up. "Fine views, pure air and water, provisibility healthy, good society, and frequent trains. Also for exchange, rent. Late Shorely, or business property in and near the city, if applied for in ten days. THOS. B. BHTAN, 154 Lake. TOR EXCHANGE—A FINE BUSINESS PROPERTY.
It stores and flats, rented for \$2,300; will give a bargain. J. M. PESTAMA, 123 Destroyn—8.

I WANT A NEW SINGLE HARNESS AND GOOD light wagon. I offer duebill for board or bousehold furniture. Call from 11 to 1 at Room 1, 34 Monroe-st. I light wason. I offer duebill for board or household furniture. Call from 11 to 1 at Room 1, 34 Monroe-st.

FO EXCHANGE FOR CITY ERAL RETATE, MANnectory, or merchandisc. 1.000 tons hay and 770 ocree land with refirond station. 70 miles from Chicago.

MORRIS, basement 100 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—\$173,000—ONLY \$20,000 CASH down, \$80,000 in clear real estate in this or any control of the c

LOST AND FOUND. LOST AND FOUND.

LOST-POCKET-BOOK-THE MAN WHO JUMPED of his wagon and picked it up in front of Browns livery-stable (Radison and Elizabeth-sta.) was seen by man in feed store. Can be identified. Please return to 300 Washington-st., and receive grateful thanks and liberal reward.

TOST-IN THE VICINITY OF THIRTY-FIRST-ST.
La brown paper package of dry goods from Simpson & Co.'ssfore. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with R. LLOYD, Boom 42 McCormick Block, dr Dearborn-st. Dearborn-si.

De Towarded.

LOST-ON NORTH CLARK-ST., BETWEEN ONtailic case. Finder please leave them at Miss Grant's
young faller school, southwest corner of Ontario. and Dearborn-av.

© 100 REWARD—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

© 100 Will be paid, and no questions sized, for the
return of the property stolen from 781 Fulton-st. Address 781 Fulton-st., or F. CHAISNLEY, Room to, or
and 88 LaSaile-st., Chicago.

A STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONARY IS FOR
A sale at Atchison, Kansas, at an old and well-established stand, where a good business can be done by a
competent merchant. The stock is for sale chesp and
on liberal terms. For further information correspond
with or call on L. S. PARKER, Atchison, Kan.

PLOUR-MILL FOR SALE-CHRAP—EASY TERMS
I four run; machinery in perfect order; all lastest inprovements; sood copy minter wheat. Address T. Alfour run; machinery in perrect order; an autorous movements; good crop winter wheat. Address T. 50°F. Elfant, Logan Co., Ill., or H. Alson, 780 tage-Grove-av., Chicago.

Lage-Grove av. Chicago.

LOR SALE - AN OLD ROTABLISHED HORSES.

LOR SALE - AN OLD ROTABLISHED HO BOOKS.

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Temittances may be made either by draft, express TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. oally, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per we sally, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per we Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sta., Chicago, Ill

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. street, between Dearborn and State or's Company. Variety performance. His the Kernells, Deichanty and Hengier.

Adelphi Theatre.

oe street, corner of Dearborn. "The
dilton Nobles, Maurice Pike: Fanny
ale Coventry, Josle Hight.

Haverly's Theatre. olph street, between Clark an Winkle." Robert Mc Wade. Exposition Building.
Lake Shore, foot of Adams street. Soncert by the Thomas Orchestra.

SOCIETY MEETINGS SHLAR LODGE, No. 308, A. F. & A. M.—Regu Annual Meeting in their hall, 76 Monroe-st., t of Lodge dues. All members carnestly requested to of Lodge dues. All members carnestly requested to of Lodge dues. By order of the W. M. C. H. CRANE, Sec'y.

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and breadstuffs were weak. Mess pork closed steady, at \$12.00@12.02% for July and \$12.72%@12.75 for August. Lard closed a shade easier, at \$8.75 for July and \$8.82% 68.85 for August. Meats were firm, at 4c for loose shoulders, 6½c for do short ribs, and 6%c for do short clears. Highwines were unchanged, at \$1.07 per gallon. Lake freights were dull, at 2 for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and easier. June and \$1.42%@1.42% for July. Corn closed \$4c lower, at \$1.45 for cash or June and \$1.42%@1.42% for July. Corn closed \$4c lower, at \$4c cash and 44%c for July. Oats closed \$4c lower, at 38c cash and 36%c for July. Utye was dull, at 60@61c. Barley was offered at \$5c for new scaler Sentember. at. 85c for new, sciler September. Hogs were quiet, and closed weak at 5@10c decline. Sales were at \$4.50@4.80 for common to choice. Cattle were dull and heavy, Sheep were unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$105.25 in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock E. change yesterday closed at 94%.

"It's a farce! It's a farce, and we wan to be tried!" has superseded the old war-cry, "It's a contract, and we must be paid!"

The suppression of two newspapers, the the exile of their editors and compositors leads to the suspicion that these journals have been reproducing *Herald* war maps.

The Princeton Freshman class of 1880 numbering nearly one hundred students have been honored in the breech by being kicked out of the college. They attempted to "bulldoze" the Faculty and got the vagrant's sentence, "Leave town by noon."

JOHN COMMISSIONER MCCAFFREY apparen ly esteems bondsmen a necessity, like a shirt. Whenever a Grand Jury is in session he has two or three landed gentlemen jog ging around with him, and yesterday he was ready to give bail before the indictments

It being warm enough for the Indians to their giant intellects upon the extermination of the whites. Six soldiers were killed in recent battle near Cottonwood Creek, Wash ington Territory, the redskins escaping with the loss of Young Joseph, a Chief, and his squaw.

A six-weeks' season of summer-garden con certs at the Exposition Building by Thro-DORE THOMAS' orchestra was inaugurated last evening with every promise of abundant suc-cess. It needed only the presence of this unparalleled musical feature to render Chicago one of the most attractive summer resorts on the continent.

The Common Council last evening repair ed the defect in the ordinance discovered by Judge McAllister, and by the passage of Police Justices to inflict the penalty of imprisonment in the House of Correction upon a class of criminals to whom mere fines are

That giddy young creature, Miss Gam HAMILTON, lies under the imputation of hav ing grossly blundered in her statement o fact when she accused Secretary SCHURZ and Mr. GEORGE SCHNEIDER of being on intimat cial relations. The letter of the latter in another column, leaves the inference that this beautiful girl has been tampering with

At St. Scholastique the belligerent Indians At St. Scholastique the belligerent indians have taken possession of a stone building, and, preparatory to night sallies against the neighboring churches, they hold a most devout and satisfactory prayer-meeting. They have employed counsel, who divides his time between apathetic attempts to adjust ers and making his clients go down their breech-clouts for fees.

Rumors assigning a bostile attitude are again current in London. Rus sia's effort to secure the neutrality of Servin was a bone thrown to the House of Hap burg, but the pending arrangement for the marching of the Muscovite through Servia's domain has evoked from Austria a clearlydefined growl, upon which are based the stories that she will shake a gory fist under be nose of the Czar.

While appreciating the importance and secossity of sewers, Mayor Hearth also appreciates the absolute necessity and paramount importance of a good and unimpaired nunicipal credit. Exactly what he will do with the Council's "request" to borrow 1200,000 for sewers a improvement. \$200,000 for sewerage improvements, is not yet manifest, but his expression of opinion that \$75,000 or \$100,000 will be enough to nterest on until the city's finances are in cate that he may cut the amount down to those figures.

Thether or not liquor shall be sold in cago on Sunday is a problem still puz-g the brethren of the Methodist Church. y have gone into an investigation of the stion with an energy characteristic of Church, but the legal aspects confuse this Church, but the legal aspects confuse The pressure on their behalf has been enorthem, and they seem to find but little hope mous, but it would have been a fatal error to

beyond their faith in prayer. A petition to the Council is in circulation, but the world's people are apt to look at the political as well as the moral aspects of a subject, and is is not improbable that an excellent endeavor will fail of fruit through a general indispo sition to risk the return of and all its attendant evils in the very doubt ful attempt to regulate by legislation the Sunday question in Chicago.

A disaster of magnitude is all that is needed to give the peace party in Constanti-nople a solid footing. Such a party has already been formed, with a member of th Grand Council at its head, and though his efforts in behalf of peace have thus far been overborne by the Sultan and his Ministers, it is believed that an important Russian victory would alter the phase of affairs and in-cline the ears of the Porte to the proposition to invite mediation by some one of the Euto invite mediation by some one of ropean Powers.

The ink is scarcely dry with which was written the contract with HINSDALE for the Court-House granite before modifications, alterations, and concessions are granted by the County Board. The science of drawing contract as it should be drawn in order to shut out all chance for stealings in the shape of extras, and the art of compelling a co tractor to faithfully carry out his obligations, are unknown to the County Ring. It is a part of the programme to leave wide openings for favoritism and fraud; a perfect contract would not answer the purpose.

A movement to inaugurate a fall crusade against unrighteousness under the leadership of Mr. Moopy does not appear to find favor among the brethren of the Baptist sect. The Presbyterians and Methodists have united in calling back the great Evangelist, and the Baptists have reluctantly joined. An assigned reason for this lukewarmness is that the meetings involved by a revival tend to church disintegration, but narrow-minded people who believe the chief end of man to be the glory of Gop, will forget this minor detail of "disintegration" in the conten plation of a revival's fruits.

The Turk has a special prayer tucked away in his sock, only to be drawn forth and offered up when Islam is in danger. As indicative of the apprehension of the Mus-sulman at the present juncture, the important news comes that this portentous invocation has been fished out and presented with appropriate solemnities and accompanying documents. Perhaps it doesn't prove much, but it will afford Christendom some relief know that the Turk has shot off his last prayer, for it will enable missionaries tock him with petitions that may be more efficacious in saving his soul than his own are likely to be in rescuing his nation.

The recent copious rains which have been welcome to the farmers of Southern IIlinois have but added destruction to the esolation left by the whirlwind in its passage over the stricken town of Mt. Carmel. Rain has fallen almost every day since the terrible visitation, and much property that might otherwise have been saved and utilized for future necessities has been rendered entirely worthless, leaving the victims of the catastrophe still more dependent upon the sympathy of the charitably-disposed. Another death, that of ROBERT COULTER, injured at the time of the hurricane, is announced. All the others are now believed to be in a fair way to recover.

In spite of MacManon's solemn assu once that the Paris Exposition of 1878 will positively not be postponed, there is a very general notion current that a postponement will be compelled by the force of circumstances. The war in the East would alone be sufficient to divert the attention of Europe Exhibition in every way creditable and successful; while the occurrence at home of a deadly conflict between the Government and the popular branch of the Assembly will be very certain to confirm the wisdom if it does not point out the necessity of deferring the industrial display to a more favorable season. At all events, MacMahon's theatrical visit to the grounds of the Exhibition for the purpose of denying the very natural inference of postponement seems to have failed of its object, for the belief very generally obtains

Yesterday's debate in the French Ass bly was notable for the pains taken by DECAZES, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to assure the Deputies that the friendly rela tions between France and the nations of Europe have been in nowise impaired affected by the political convulsio past month. He read a dispatch from the French Ambassador at Berlin giving proof of the excellent feeling of the German Government toward France, and stated that simila ssurances had been received from Vienna, Rome, St. Petersburg, and Madrid. A speech by M. Paris, Minister of Public Works, contained an intimation of Mac Manon's intention to persevere in his position of antagonism toward the Left, and elicited from Jules Ferry an equally defiant speech in behalf of the Republicans. The question of dissolution has been referred to members favoring and three opposed to the

One of the larger Western cities, so read the dispatch, has recently changed the name of its Postmaster, or, in other words, a new man has taken hold. This new Postmaster has seen fit to make several removals, and the removed thereupon have moved upon the National Capital in force to lay their grievances before the Postmaster-General. Tha official, after consulting with the President, assures the forsaken clerks that the Department is not officially informed that the re moving power in this case is disloyal to the tration in a business point of view that the Government is not, politically speaking, the keeper of the consciences of ts servants; and, finally, the protesting parties are given to understand that the post-offices are, good should be devoted to the business for which they are established, namely: the reception, distribution, and general care of the mails, and are not, as many have supposed, mere headquarters where political business qualifications, are the chief recom-mendations. Surely a change has been wrought in the manner of dispensing Government patronage when a Postmaster is permitted to think as he likes so long as he keeps it to himself and attends to the busi-

The Pennsylvania Board of Pardons is en titled to the gratitude of the whole country for refusing to remit the death-penalty in the case of the six "Molly-Maguire" murderers who are sentenced to be hanged this week.

have yielded. The "Molly Maguires" ind a system of ass ts laws. An association sworn to secrecy and organized for the avowed purpose murder, they have been in the habit of meeting in secret conclave and demning to death any one thought to be in their way, -though he were merely a civi officer discharging his duties under the law. We can conceive of no form of assassinatio that is more deliberate, cold-blooded, and fiendish than this; and if sixty had been proved guilty instead of six, every one of ould pay the penalty of his hideou crime with death. Every consideration of life and society demands that this organized system of assassination shall be stamped on forever, even if hundreds must hang to ac-

Fourteen indictments were returned by the Grand Jury yesterday to represent their labors in behalf of the taxpayers of Cool County. Those against the Ring include PERIOLAT, KIMBERLY, O'DONNELL, SWEET-ZER, JOHNSON, MCCAFFREY, CARBOLL, CAR-PENTER, FORSTH, HINSDALE, MEHLICE, and WALKER, and charge them with a variety of villainy, from conspiracy and perjury down to destroying the evidence thereof. The other two bills are against HICKEY and WEBSTER on the old charge originating in the alleged lease of property by the former to the latter for the prosecution of a disreputable business. It was earnestly hoped that the Grand Jury would be successful in develop-ing facts to warrant the indictment of other nembers of the Ring majority of the County Board, but it appears that the jury were unable to obtain the testimony to sustain the presentment of true bills agains the remainder of the thieves. For the excellent work the Grand Jury has done the taxpayers of Cook County will be sincerely thankful, at the same time hoping that an other body of equal ability and earnestness may soon be impaneled to take up the subject of the Ring frauds where it was left off yester-

THE ROAD TO SPECIE PAYMENTS. On the 1st day of January, 1879,-just eighteen months hence, -it is proposed that Government shall resume specie paynents, and, of course, that all payments of public and private character shall be in oin. To this end the commercial, banking, and Governmental interests are all looking with much anxiety and with such preparation as the disordered condition of financial commercial affairs will permit. We think there is much misapprehension, even in circles which should be best informed, on this subject. In the first place, it should never be forgotten that the Government is not a banker, nor a capitalist, nor has it an income from profits. It is a debtor, and stands towards its creditors like all other debtors. Its entire revenues are the proceeds of taxes levied for specific purposes, and among these purposes the purchase of coin o pay the principal of any part of the public debt is not one. Specie payments, when made, must be rendered possible through the active agency of the private capital of the country. The resumption of specie payments should not and can not be the exdusive act of the Government; but private apital should be so freed from the entangle ents and restraints imposed on it by law that it should restore specie payments, including payments by the Government. The resumption of specie payments by the Government should be incidental to and part of general resumption, and not an arbitrary act done without reference to the business of the country or to its injury or destruction It is absurd to expect that this or an other country at this day can get along without paper money. Such a thing is an absolute impossibility. In this country we have two forms of paper money, the greennot being a banker or a capitalist, cannot maintain a paper money redeemable in coin. Specie payment, so far as that paper is concorned, necessarily means the retirement of legal-tender notes. The banks are not. under existing laws, able to maintain specie edemption of their circulation. Their cir-

culation has long since ceased to be profitable. The law of 1863 is still in force, which compels a bank to deposit bonds worth \$110 in gold as a security for \$90 of circulation. It is also taxed on circulation and otherwise by the Government, n addition to municipal taxes, nearly 2 per cent on its circulation. As a consequence, the profit on circulation is so small that in many cases the circulation is of no possible enefit to the bank. It has, in addition to ts bond deposit, a redemption deposit, and because of these things there has been going on for some time a gradual reduction hank giroulation. As the time for specie payments draws near, this bank circulation vill be reduced to its minimum, or \$50,000 a bank, and this \$50,000 will be locked up in the bank vaults. Under these circumstance, the proposed resumption of specie payments in the manner indicated by Secreary Sherman, with an exclusively gold currency, is not only impossible, but, if possi-ble, will be ruinous to the country. Specie ole, will be ruinous to the country. payments with him means the retirement of e greenbacks and the forced retirement of the bank currency, and with nothing left but gold. To compel this country, eighteen months hence, to carry on all busi-ness in gold, will produce such a lemand for that metal as will disturb and convulse all the markets of the world. Such

proceeding is an impossibility. It would be destroying in this country the great agency of the banks, through which the commerce of the world is conducted. Bank paper, the world over, is as essential cusiness as is coin itself, and yet that is the currency which it is proposed to destroy, hat specie payments may be reached. Now, suppose the Government direct its policy to enabling private capital to resume specie payments, and, in doing so, make it possible for the Government to resume. The notes of the Bank of England are con sidered as well protected as any bank-notes known among men. The circulation of that bank is secured by a deposit of national bonds and of coin. That is, the bank may ssue notes to an equal amount with the bonds and gold it may have in deposit in the issue departnent. If our Government will amend the Banking law so as to permit any bank to issue its notes, dollar for dollar, to the full amount of all the bonds or coin it may deposit with the Treasury, requiring the bank o keep on deposit a liberal sum in coin for the redemption of its notes; if in addition to this the War taxes imposed in 1863 on the banks be repealed, there will be a direct in-terest created to induce the banks to maintain as large a circulation as their capital will parrant. In this way the private capital of

the country will be interested in specie pay-ments, which will be to that interest a bless-

ing instead of a destruction. Having created an inducement on the part of the banks to

rred as that of the Bank of England, the ext step will be to provide them the oppor tunity of obtaining the coin. We suppose no one will pretend that the banks can main tain a circulation redeemable in gold, the Treasury at the same time redeeming the reenbacks in gold. There must, therefore, be another coin rendered available, and that is the silver dollar. In no other country are the bank-notes, rede in coin, refused by the Government for taxes and for duties on imports. Prior to the War, the notes of specie-paying banks were received by the Government for all dues. The Treasury Department, holding the security of coin and bonds for the redemption of bank-notes, can always convert such bank-notes as may fall into its hands int coin, and may therefore readily protect itself gainst loss. With these changes in the law, which consist merely in the removal of restraints and restrictions imposed upon pri-vate capital and business, and which, howver excusable during the War, are barbaous and oppressive at this time, and which are unknown in any other country, spec payments may be resumed generally by the anks and the country, leaving it an easy task for the Government to follow. To su up briefly, specie payments in January, 1879 he private business and capital of the country, and this can be made not only possible out a matter of course, and without distur ance of business or destruction, by-1. Removing the restrictions on bar

circulation, so that each bank may issue notes equal in amount to the par value the bonds and of the coin which it may d posit with the Treasury. 2. The abolition of the War taxes impos

y the Government on the banks. 3. The receipt of the notes of all spec aying banks for customs and for all other nes to the Government.

3. The re-coinage of the old silver dollar, o be a legal-tender with gold in the navmer of all debts, public and private, as had been the rule from the beginning of America coinage, the Government reserving its right under its contracts to pay its debts in either

These changes in policy, few and simple and all of them returns to the policy which always prevailed in specie-paying times will make the resumption of specie pay ments through the agency of specie-paying pank-notes an easy matter. Without the changes, specie payments can never be re sumed, and the Resumption law had bette be repealed than to make the attempt.

AN INFLUENTIAL WOMAN IN POLITICS onstitution," draws the strongest contras between Constitutionalism as it exists under a British Sovereign and the American Reoublic. It is true that our Constitution wa nodeled after the English Constitution at the time it was drawn, but there it has remained with but one important modification plative to the civil status of the negro, while he English Constitution has grown and expanded infinitely. Ours was written out and assumed a fixed and inelastic character, to which the people have been bound down; and every progressive movement in Govern ment, like that for the permanent reform o the civil service, or for the establishment of a responsible Ministry, or for an improvement in the method choosing the Chief Magistrate, is emarrassed and retarded by what should be the principal auxiliary in the liberaliza tion of political forms. We are bound by it

to go on with the appliances of a hundred

years ago, while the unwritten law of Great

Britain becomes broader and more compre hensive with the advance of public sentiment The progress that has been made in civil, political, religious, and social liberality in Great Britain has been due in large par the personal influence and the hearty cooperation of Queen VICTORIA, who celebrated, a couple of weeks ago, her fifty eighth birthday, and, a few days previously the fortieth anniversary of her reign. was natural that the English journals should improve the opportunity for some selfgratulation on a reign so exceptionally long and crowded with events marking the prog ress of Government. A nation that count forty-three separate Governments, with peo ples distinct in race, language, geograph ical location, and political organization may well be excused for occasional self-glorifies tion. Without undertaking even to sum marize the conspicuous political events of VICTORIA'S reign, the general statement will not be disputed that they have been steadily n the direction of progress and liberalization English Constitutionalism did not come i with Queen VICTORIA: it dates two centurie back. But up to the time of her reign th English Sovereign was a suspected person vigilantly watched by the people, jealous of their constitutional rights, and frequently found to be an impediment in the way of achieving liberties to which the advancement of the people entitled them. Queen VICTORIA ssisted notably by her husband as long as h lived, revolutionized the popular idea of monarch, and has gradually changed England from the condition of a scant and constantly threatened Constitutionalism to that of more liberal, because a more elastic, Democ

racy than prevails in America. The Spectator says of her personal influence on English politics: The occupant of the throne is in England a muci more important person to the chiefs of the two generally suspects, is a person at all events to lassiduously studied, and the long continuance assiduously studied, and the long continuance of the same factor in the political calculation must, on any reasonable theory of our history, have had an effect which it is hard to measure, molding more or less all ruling men, affecting more or less all directions of national progress. The Queen does not govern, but she is, and all those who govern have to reckon with her; and in the necessity for that reckoning, is an influence which, in the long years that have passed since 1837, has been, as future historians will perceive, almost incalculable. It will be for them to estimate fully both its kind and its degree, for, of all secret histories, that of which least is known is the history of England under Queen Victorian,—indeed, the public history is half forgotten, for there is no first-class book upon the subject,—but of one broad generalization which they will make, we may, we think, be certain The long reign and the steady, though probably in part unconscious, influence of Queen Victoria hav helped materially to smooth English progress to wards a Democratic organization of the nations

Queen Victoria has always leaned to Lib cralism in politics and religion, and this tendency has incidentally helped to break down many of the social distinctions that prevailed in England, and place every man on an equal footing with his fellow, according to individual merit. She was educated under Whig politics, and her individual opin-ions have always been favorable to the Lib-erals. She has identified herself thoroughly with the main idea of Constitutionalism as it prevails in Great Britain, -that the Throne must yield to the body politic, composed of

has made her advice and opinions of great value than were those of monarchs who reigned under the notion that the King was necessarily antagonistic to Constitutional-ism. There is more faith in England in the efficacy of pronounced public sentiment than in this country, or in any other country in the world; and there is no doubt that VICTORIA'S personal influence has had much to do with establishing it. Before her reign, it would not have been possible, as the Speci writer says, for a DEFRANCE to have been Premier, and social politics has expanded to an extent that makes the Commoner's son's thances equal withthose of the Peer's son. wealth, merit, and opportunity being the same. Even in religious affairs the Queen's influence has been on the side of Liberalism, and, next to the Episcopal Establishment she favors Scotch Presbyterianism, which i the most democratic of religious organiza tions. Her personal virtues have un edly contributed very much to the public confidence she enjoys and the importa fluence she exerts in State affairs, and in every way she is the most distinguished and worthy example of Woman in Politics that can be pointed to in history.

THE MONTENEGRIN VICTORY. Again the gallant Montenegrins have in-flicted a crushing blow upon the Turks at the battle of Plawa, which was fought; on Sat urday last, in which 3,000 Montenegrins taking a position behind intrend the mountain-side, four times repulsed the charges of 10,000 Turks with fearful slaughter. The enemy, demoralized, wavered for a moment. The Montenegrins took advantage of it, instantly rushed from their intrenchments, and drove them back with the bayonet until their retreat resembled a rout The handful of Montenegrin horsemen pursued them for miles until the road was lined with Turkish dead and wounded, and darkness alone saved them from extermin

The battle of Plawa should not be con

founded with that of the Duga Pass, which

took place on the 12th, in which the Mon-

tenegrins, although they were forced from the Pass, inflicted fearful losses upon the

Turks. The Duga Pass is on the northern frontier of Montenegro, commanding the approach to Nicsic in Herzegovina, which SULEYMAN PASHA at the head of an army of 15,000 troops was seeking to revictual, and which he only accomp after the most terrible carnage, losing even more men than were lost at Plawa. The little town of Plawa, where the battle of Saturday was fought, is in the north of Albania, near the southern frontier of Montenegro, and about thirty miles northeast of Podgoritza, which has been the headquarters of a Turkish column under ALI SAID This column was on its way to reinforce the column on the northern frontier under negrins blocking their way at Plawa, which is on the road to Nicsic. The defeat seems to have been an overwhelming one. The importance of this battle lies in the fact that it eaves the southern Montenegrin army free to co-operate with the northern. The communication is very easy. A London Times correspondent, writing from Orealuk, in Central Montenegro, says: "The operations on both frontiers are made easy for the Montenegrins, it being not above ter hours' march from one frontier to the other. and from this position we can hear a gui fired at either extreme of the line from Nic sic to Podgoritza." With such easy communication as this, the fate of Nicsic is by no means settled as yet, although it has been revictualed. Sould the southern force for a speedy junction with the northern, the Duga Pass may be the sepulchre of SULEY-MAN PASHA'S army, for they must return from the plain of Nicsic by this same Duga Pass, where they left so many of their dead and dying in getting through last week. It Montenegrin columns can combine before they return through the Pass. There will hardly be a Turk left to tell the tale of the slaughter. It is related that the Prince NIKITA wept at the losses inflicted upon his little handful of troops, notwith-standing the slaughter of the Turks. A loss of a few hundred is more serious than the loss of thousands is to the Turks. If these invincible, lion-hearted mountaineers num bered a hundred thousand men instead of barely twenty thousand, they would have swept the Turks out of existence long ago. In all the annals of the world's prowes nothing shines more brilliantly than the dauntless courage and heroism of the war-riors of the Black Mountain.

Mr. EDWARD DICEY, one of the thoughtful of English writers, contributes paper on "The English Route to India" t the Nineteenth Century, which is worthy of special notice, inasmuch as it reflects the opinion of the English people and Govern ment, so far as that opinion has been ex pressed since the outbreak of the war. It is of importance also as foreshadowing the demand which England may make on the day of settlement which must follow the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire. My DICEY argues upon the basis that, when peace is made, Russia will have taken a considerable step towards the overthrow of Ottoman rule, and that the proximate occupation of Constantinople by Russia is within the bounds of possibility, which brings up the question, "What practical difference i would make to England if the Bosphorus passed, either nominally or virtually, from under the command of Turkey into that of Russia." In answer to this question he contends that whatever Power holds Constanti nople is mistress of Asia Minor; that if the war at its close left the frontiers of Roumaprotectorate, Armenia in Russian possession, and the Bosphorus free to Russian iron-clads, then Russia would have made ong step towards the seizure of Constantinople; and that, if Russia were in possession of the Bosphorus, she would soon have an iron-clad fleet in the Sea of Marmora that could reach Port Said long before any reinforcement could arrive from Malta, which would weaken the English hold upon India. To protect herself against such a danger, he any aid to the Turk, and contends that "the mere possibility that Russia may obtain the er of urgent necessity to us to secure the To accomplish this it will be necessary to keep the Suez Canal open at all times to English ships and acquire a footing in the Delta of Egypt. "In order to secure our freedom of uninterrupted access to India across the Isthmus, it is essential that we should not only have an unrestricted right of employ-ing its waters for war purposes, but that its course from sea to sea, as well as its ports of ingress and egress, should be under our protection.

THE ENGLISH ROUTE TO INDIA

Germany, and in arrangements to facilitate the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine, that England could take possession of Egypt without the risk of a war with her. Russia as, from the time of the Czar Nicholas, adocated a partition of Turkey so that Egypt shall fall to England. Germany has already intimated to England that she would view with satisfactien the establishment of English supremacy on the Isthmus, and Austria would not oppose it. Italy, Spain, Portu-gal, and Holland, while they would regard it unfavorably, would be compelled to accept accomplished facts. There being no mateterial obstacles in the way of the possession of the canal, Mr. Diczy next considers the moral objections that might be made. The title to the canal rests with the French, who constructed it, with the Sultan as suzerain of all Egypt, and with the Khedive, to whom the ownership of the canal reverts on the expiration of the concession. The French company would be satisfied to dispose of its interest for a liberal sum. The Porte's interest is so purely technical that i could not sell its title for a sixpence, and it would surrender its rights to England for nominal return. Even if it should not be willing, Mr. Dicey naively suggests that we cannot afford to shape our action in deference to the wishes of a moribund Power." So far as the Khedive is concerned, the bargain is more important, as it must include Lower Egypt, without which the possession of the canal would be compara-tively valueless. Mr. Diczy thinks that he would gladly accept an English protectorat or occupation to escape from still greater evils. The hold which he has upon his inions is of the weakest kind. If

Turkey falls, his personal position would be thoroughly insecure. His people are more and more dissatisfied with his rule. His own kinsfolk are intriguing against him. He is financially embarrassed, and his foreign creditors are harassing him continually. Taking these things into account, Mr. Dicky, with good reason, thinks that "he would probably be not unwilling to allow Lower Egypt to pass virtually under the dominion of Great Britain in return for the security which he would have as a protected Princ enjoying all the honor and emoluments o overeignty, and still exercising a qualified amount of sovereign power in the Delta, together with supreme authority in Upper Egypt." Mr. Dicey closes his article with a state ment of the advantages that would result from such an occupation, both to England and Egypt, but, as these are not essential to

a statement of the policy outlined by him, we omit them. His main points, as will be seen, are that the present condition of the Eastern question renders the trans-Isth mus route to India more important t England than ever, that the possession of the canal and of Egypt can b obtained without the risk of a European war, and that the various rights involved may be purchased at no very heavy cost. The argument of Mr. Dicer is not only of importance as a reflection of English opinion, but it apparently foreshadows the result which the progress of events brings into clearer light every day. It may very soon cease be a question of speculation and become one of necessity, involving not only Egypt, but also Crete, since the harbors of that island, which blockades the entrance of the Ægean Sea must be utilized for the purpose of holding the English fleets, and for maintaining strategical relation to the canal that does not xist at Malta

THE NATURALIZATION OF GERMANS. A correspondent writing from Berlin call attention to the fact that the mutual obligation of the naturalization treaty between the United States and Germany expires by imitation next year, the term having been ten years from the time when the treaty was adopted. Thereafter, either nation has the right to abrogate the treaty altogether by one ear's notice; and it will be a matter of vast importance to Americanized Germans whether the treaty shall be continued or abandoned. It is with some surprise we learn that Dr. FRIEDRICH ROPP, one of the most accomplished Germans who ever beturned to his native allegiance, is making a vigorous attack on the treaty, charges that the German authorities were outwitted by the American Envoy when its terms were agreed upon, and earnestly advises that the German Government renounce it as soon as the riginal term of the obligation shall expire. It is stated, however, that the Government is not in sympathy with Dr. Kopp's extrem views, and that there is less danger of a renunciation on the part of the Germans than here is that some politician in the American Congress shall lead a movement to terminate the treaty with a view to some personal advantage in persuading the German-American citizens that better terms can be exacted

from the German Government. The present naturalization treaty was the esult of international negotiations inauguated and carried on by Mr. BANCBOFT, when he was United States Minister at Berlin. Before its adoption there was a constant irritation between the two Governments relative to the status of the native Germans who had become naturalized American citizens and equently returned to Germany for a visit or temporary sojourn. The Prussian Gov-ernment claimed the right, and we believe generally with success, of exacting the full term of military service from any born German upon whom it could lay its hands in its own territory. There was no time at which one or more such cases were not puzzling the American authorities, and the absence of any agreement between the two countries was a continued source of annoyance, and even threatened the friendly relations of the two Powers. Finally the existing treaty was adopted by mutual concessions, which, however, the Americans unquestion ably got the best of it; for they did not pro tect naturalized citizens before, and now they may and do protect them within the terms of the treaty, which are not un reasonable. The principal feature of the treaty is that a native German, after being naturalized as an American citizen, may re-turn to Germany and remain there two years with the full protection as an American citi-zen, though as a German-born he may still be subject to the military service imposed upon all German citizens; a sojourn of more than two years, however, unless he is past the age when military service is required un-der the laws, makes him liable to draft as a soldier the same as any other German subject. The theory is that a residence of more than two years is evidence of an intention to reacquire German citizenship, to which military service is requisite. As a matter of fact, it is said that the German authorities rarely insist upon a strict construction of these terms, except when military interests

the German Government in not exact military service from all who retr manent residence in Germany has bee abused in many cases. There are instance in which Germans have left the country ju before reaching the age of 18, have their American papers just five years later and immediately sailed for home, which is fraudulent construction of the benefits of the treaty, in spirit if not technic persons avoid the duties of citizenship in Germany without discharging any of the duties of American citizenship, and it is certainly of no interest to the United State Government to save them from Ger itary service. There have also been a good many cases of actual fraud, arising from the issue of naturalization papers by New York Courts before the term of residence in this so has expired. The number of disputed however, is trifling as compared with a number of German-American citizens return to their old homes on visits will being disturbed. It is noted that Mr. CROFT DAVIS has secured two important concessions from the former practice of Gas man authorities under the treaty, viz.: (1)
A person detained for investigation is now
permitted to retain possession of his Ameican papers pending the investigation, while
they were formerly taken away from him,
though they might be his only means of
identification; and (2) at the expiration of
the two years' sojourn the naturalized difthe two years' sojourn the naturalized did zen may now elect which citizenship he wil ain, though the German authorities used pounce upon their subject at once if he remained beyond the prescribed limit. The

operation of the treaty is so satisfact ate years that it is hoped neither Dr. H. R. CLAUSSEN, of Davenport, in

long communication, objects to remonetizing silver. Among other alleged disadvantages of resuming the silver dollar is this: "The silver dollar will be usaless for our foreign trade." We don't perceive how that can be. The value of silver like the that can be. The value of silver of gold, is determined by weight. Silver is now, and for some time past has been, quoted in London at 55 to 56 pence in gold quoted in London at 55 to 56 pence in gold per ounce. That is the purchasing power of silver at the great headquarters of monetary exchanges. The London market takes all the silver offered at the price stated. Any American merchant can purchase any of the commodities of any nation in the world, and pay for them in silver at 55 to 56 pence gold standard in silver, and it will be received as readily as gold according to its relative value. ily as gold, according to its relative value. The only difference between them is that if takes less weight of gold to purchase a given quantity of merchandise than of silver. American coined gold is worth no more anywhere in the world than is represented by the weight of pure metal it cont mint-stamp adds nothing to its purchasing power. The same rule holds good as to silver: coining it would neither add to nor subtract from its exchangeable value. American silver dollars, therefore, would be just as good in proportion to their marks value as gold coins for all purposes of purchase and foreign payment. The silver of our mines for the last dozen or more year has been exported to the four quarters of the earth, in payment of goods and debta. Hundreds of millions of purchases have been made in this metal at its market price. For all purposes of foreign exchange it is just as useful as gold; and it seems that the com steamers charge no more for transporting a million of dollars of silver than a million of dollars of gold to any foreign country, whether it be England, China, or Brezil.

The Detroit Trioune said, in the course o article about a lawyer by the name of RANDALL, in regard to a divorce case:
These combatants, however, are probably not

aware of the facility with which the reseate Ray-pall takes to both sides of a case. They serve heard, perhaps, of his first divorce suit, nor how he settled up a bankrupt junk-dealer's estate. Whereupon the said RANDALL, feeling aggrieved, brought suit for libel. It appeared in evidence that the reporter wrote the sentence in fun and intended it as a joke. After hearing the case, the Judge charged the jury, among other things said:

among other things said:

The sting of the article, it is conceded on the part of the plaintift, commences there, the gist of the article commences with this portion which was added by the witness FULLER, the local reporter. The first question, gentlemen, to be considered is, Is thus article libelous in itself? I am of the opinion that it is not libelous in itself, and, therefore, shall decline to charge you that it is of that character. It will then be for you to find from this expression, and its connection with the others, how it would ordinarily be understood by men.

There has been no testimony here of the damages which have been suffered. Mr. Raxpath has testified that he has suffered actual damage, but there is no other testimony of the actual damage which he has suffered, or which he claims to have suffered in this case.

The remainder of the charge was general as

The remainder of the charge was general a to the nature and effect of lib

The jury retired at half-past 5, and, after being absent a little over an hour, returned with a verdict of \$800 in favor of Mr. RANDALL Court then adjourned.

A verdict of damages of \$800 in a case where

the Court expresses the opinion that the articl was not libelous in itself, and therefore refuse to charge that it was of that character, must l considered a pretty severe one. Jo considered a pretty severe one. Joking seems to be a pretty expensive luxury in Detroit. Funny men had better keep away from there or they will be made to smart for it by solemn and asinine juries, selected to convict. Of course the Tribune will appeal the case and ask for a new trial—before a jury less owlish.

But these questions are pertinent: Is not THE TRIBUNE rather late in coming to the conclusion that the solution of all the nation's troubles lies in educating the people of the South! Why has it so been arging this for the past decade?—Richmond Enquirer. That is just what it has been doing, not only

for the last decade, but for more than two se-cades. It has pounded that reveille drum for a quarter of a century, trying to wake up the South to the necessity of general education.
One of the objections THE TRIBUNE urge against the slavery system was the suppression of all education from the bondmen as well the withholding of it from the poor white the withholding of it from the poor whites THE TRIBUNE has long believed that the salva tion of the republican form of Government depended upon the education of the masses. Napaper in the United States has said more in the behalf.

A pair of New York "bloods" made a wage one contending that the beauties of the diy were to be found in the higher walks of the diy, and the other that they abounded in the lower stratum. A "committee," having investigated, reported in favor of the latter, and it is to be hoped that the shop and hotel girls have not suffered by the visit of this committee of snobs.

RIGNOLD, the pet of the ladies and the re cipient of more bouquets and love-letters than any actor of his age, has just skipped to Canada to avoid a board-bill. At one time he could have paid all his expenses with his foral offerings, but the rose has faded, and there isn't a woman in New York's fickle society who has enough love left to square his hash account-

The Widow BISSELL of West Hartford, h formed the Sheriff a dozen times that John McGuras, a discharged farm-hand, had threst-ened her life, and the Sheriff advised her to shoot him. Last week McGuras visited her again, accompanying his demands for money well to put that Sheriff o accessory, and teach him to

First Paragraphist-"Why raphist "Oh! GRANT to re-estable agrs, is trying to re-estable treaty, and it wouldn't do write anything calculated heart." First Paragraphic you've got! I never tho

The especially high-toned are striving desperately to and save the reputation of a ber. He has confessed to every house to which he will a handsome broker and there is a prodigious effe

Detroit Free Press: 'Chie tempt to clear her courts of ers, perjurers, and profession is to say, she is going to as Courier-Journal. The only abolition which is favored, and one that will visit this city. Mr. NEWTON CRANE, UE to Manchester, who recomministration by making

but as a Consular orator on even too much of a St. Loui repetition of him under any ance of a beauty, the daug St. Heliers. Truth says t chairs to see her,—an a

must be especially refre The Milwaukee Sentinel articles "'ere long," and ye

Mr. Twezd, take not OUGH, worth \$1,250,000, die he other day.

PERSON John M. Francis, of th been giving his views of

Butler's son graduated seventy-six at West Point, a colored cadet, graduated No A Boston lawyer asks Will you please name to nit in court that B. F. Butle The London Times says

Mr. Lowe, the Engli poses to solve the problem of at one fell swoop by adding

Wendell Phillips found t to the owner, a young man, inguished orator a reward of "After Mr. Motley had to work," writes one of his fi a burden to him. After his wif to have no wish but to rejoin h Mr. Gladstone made m visit to Birmingham, but Mrs. by wearing a shocking bonnet of poignant distress to all the

The London Spectator, way, says that Gen. Grant, I us a politician "because he sympathies of the people."

Eastern newspapers notice of "Mr. Ferry, of Evanston, D. Fannell, for the Swiss Miss Ferry, of Lake Forest, son-Farwell, is intended. There is consternation

sequence of the report that to thank the country for Grant: "Another serious ness," sighs the merchant. tomary foolishness, has been America only wants to see I war with Russia in order to g

The New York Herald Hayes is luckier than Gen. Gr former is to have in New Eng thing which all the crowned not give, in its native pu Mr. Beecher in his Frid

that when young, in imitation Biblical character, he prayed but finally came to the co Mr. Albert Rhodes, the has become one of the editors Nation, which has passed into Rhodes' diplomatic experience well-approved literary skill, a ness for such a post.

The tomb-stone which h the Norwich cemetery to man David A. Wells consists of a l

The Methodist and the Ne test against the proposed reco the head of the diplomatic both been sixteen years our Minister is now 77 years old, but vigor Lord Houghton preside meeting of the Woman-Suffras It is said that the cause has a to-day as it had years ago, owi of such men as Goldwin Smil

Rogers, the tenor, saves by tying a knot in the corns alipping it in his collar. The d a greater furore in Paris tha Rogers' sougs did. The simp recommends it to the dullest im bus and his egg are forgotten for

The London correspon Advertiser has heard a good ca belief that Shakspeare was a passages in his plays which lea have been printed in a volume f tion. Mr. Fraser Rae, at a late mous Articular Lades

The London Times, in vi ness, cultivates eccentricities i printing "fartherest," "chys" era," and "Marquess," but the subtle spell of "Kikero" Prof. Tyndall once remarked the yet been able to discover any for sould compet the Times to spell ought to be spelled.

The Philadelphia Times size of the Marshalship squable Butler's dear friend Pitkin, wout, did not "wear the blue graced the gray at Shiloh, and new incumbent, has no peculis the office except his convivial ity to tell a good story. He is story-teller south of Mason and is also a delightful Falstaffian of specta, with a good round a specta, with a good round at sack, a beard severe, and prince The Professorship of Puniversity, to which Principals elected, was founded in the century. The first Professor The most distinguished occudaring that century was Bishop wards became, who held the 1751. During the first hal century it was held by Bis Mr. Keble, and between The Philadelphia Times

from all who return to per-ter in Germany has been cases. There are instances s have left the country just he age of 18, have landed a certain date, taken out spers just five years later, sailed for home, which is a ruction of the benefits of it if not technically; such the duties of citizenship in the discharging any of the can citizenship, and it is never to the United States we them from German milnaturalization papers by rts before the required ce in this country number of disputed cases, ag as compared with the an-American citizens who I homes on visits without It is noted that Mr. Basecured two important con-former practice of Ger-nder the treaty, viz.; (1) ng the investigation, while y taken away, from him, it be his only means of d(2) at the expiration of journ the naturalized cities which citizenship he will German authorities used the prescribed limit. The reaty is so satisfactory of reaty is so satisfactory of s hoped neither Govern-

on, objects to remonetiz-on objects to remonetiz-ong other alleged disad-ning the silver dollar is dollar will be useless for . We don't perceive how

value of silver, like that ned by weight. Silver is ne time past has been, at \$5 to 56 pence in gold headquarters of monetary price stated. Any American hase any of the com to 56 pence gold stand-will be received as read-ng to its relative value. between them is that it gold to purchase a given adise than of silver.

is worth no more anyhan is represented by etal it contains. The ng to its purchasing rule holds good as to would neither add to its exchangeable value. lars, therefore, would be

rtion to their market r all purposes of pur-ayment. The silver of last dozen or more years o the four quarters of the t of goods and debts as of purchases have been its market price. For

exchange it is just as seems that the ocean nore for transporting a silver than a million of any foreign country,

aid, in the course of an y the same of RANDALL,

sarged the jury, and

cle, it is conceded on the mannences there, the gist of hits portion which was to, the local reporter. en, to be considered is, self? I am of the opinman itself, and, therefore, you that it is of that charact you to find from this exection with the others, how inderstood by men.

mony here of the damages. Mr. RANDALL has testiculal amage, but there is estinal damage which he claims to have suf-

the charge was general as ect of libels. The report

lf, and therefore refused hat character, must be are one. Joking seems

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keep away from there or
hart for it by solemn and
to convict. Of course
al the case and ask for a

oning to the conclusion is nation's troubles lies in the South? Why has it not past decade?—Hickmond

for more than two de-that reveille drum for trying to wake up the of general education. THE TRIBUNE urged was the suppression bondmen as well as

on the poor whites eved that the salva-erm of Government de-tion of the masses. No

ocauties of the city, ther walks of the city,

abounded in the lower e," having investigated, the latter, and it is to be d hotel girls have not his committee of anoba-

the ladies and the re-and love-letters than just skipped to Canada At one time he could sees with his floral offer-faded, and there just a fickle society was has re his hash account.

of West Hartford, in

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less owlish.

which the roseate Ran-of a case. They never t divorce suit, nor how junk-dealer's estate. Mr. James Gordon Bennett, with his customary foolishness, has been saying in Paris that America only wants to see England embroiled in war with Russia in order to go in and wipe off old said RANDALL, feeling it for libel. It appeared in order wrote the sentence in a loke. After hearing The New York Herald thinks President

Hayes is luckier than Gen. Grant, inasmuch as the former is to have in New England a clam-bake,—a thing which all the crowned heads of Europe cannot give, in its native purity, to the ex-Presi-Mr. Beecher in his Friday night's talk said

that when young, in imitation of some celebrated Biblical character, he prayed seven times a day, but finally came to the conclusion "that this might be very good spiritual diet for some, but it was not very good for him."

Mr. Albert Rhodes, the magazine writer, has become one of the editors of the Washington Ferion, which has passed into new hands. Mr. Rhodes' diplomatic experience, together with his well-approved literary skill, gives him special fitness for such a poet.

The tomb-stone which has been placed in the Norsich experience.

the Norwich cemetery to mark the grave of Mrs. David A. Wells consists of a bowlder four feet in diameter, one side of which is faced, and bears the inscription: "And they rolled a stone to the door of the sepulchre."

The Methodist and the New York Post prosat against the proposed recall of Mr. George P. Marsh, our Minister to Italy. He is by seniority the head of the diplomatic body in Rome, having been sixteen years our Minister there. Mr. Marsh is now 77 years old, but vigorous and efficient as

Lord Houghton presided over the late meeting of the Woman-Suffrage Club in London. It is said that the cause has not as great strength lo-day at the io day as it had years ago, owing to the defection of such men as Goldwin Smith and John Bright, who have publicly recanted, and confessed the er-rer of their former position.

Rogers, the tenor, saves his shirt-bosom by fying a knot in the corner of his napkin and alipping it in his collar. The discovery has created a greater furore in Paris than ever one of Mr. Rogers' songs did. The simplicity of the thing recommends it to the dullest imagination. Columbus and his egg are forgotten for the time.

The London correspondent of the Rogers' the Rogers' and the region of the control o

The London correspondent of the Boston Advertiser has heard a good case made out for the belief that Shakspeare was a Freemason. The passages in his plays which lead to this conclusion have been printed in a volume for private circular have been printed in a volume for private circula-tion. Mr. Fraser Rae, at a late meeting of the fa-lious Antiquity Lodge, propounded the doctrine that Bacon also was a Freemason.

The London Times, in virtue of its greatmes, cultivates eccentricities in spelling, always
printing "fartherest," "chymist," "diosess."
"ara," and "Marquess," but never yielding to
the subtle spell of "Kikero" or "Sophokles."
Prof. Tyndall once remarked that chemists had not
yet been able to discover any force in nature that
sould compel the Times to spell "chemical" as it
sught to be spelled.

This Philadalabia William and the state of the spelled.

The Philadelphia Times has about hit the size of the Marshalship squabble in New Orleans. Butter's dear friend Pitkin, who has been found on, did not "wenr the blue" until he had dispaced the gray at Shiloh, and Jack Wharton, the new incumbent, has no peculiar qualifications for the office except his convivial habits and his ability to tell a good story. If is the most delightful stary-teller south of Mason and Dixon's line. He is also a delightful Falstaffian creature in other respects, with a good round abdomen, a taste for each, a beard severe, and principles not so exact.

The Professorship of Poetry at Oxford The Professorship of Poetry at Oxford University, to which Principal Shairp has just been elected, was founded in the prosaic eighteenth satisfy. The first Professor was elected in 1708. The most distinguished occupant of the chair faring that century was Bishop Lowth, as he afterwards became, who held the office from 1741 to 1751. During the first half of the present canny it was held by Bishop Copiston and its. Keble, and between them came Dr.

cell to put that Sheriff on trial, with Ives as accessory, and teach him that there is justice in Connecticut, though not always administered by Sheriffs. Milman. Keble was the last man to rebel against the restriction which required all the lectures to be delivered in Latin, and Matthew lectures to be delivered in Latin, and Matthew Arnold, just retired, was the first Professor to lecture in English. The office is not held for life, but nominally for five years, although each Professor is considered entitled to one re-election. Principal Shairp was elected without opposition. His chief competitors, who withdrew before the election, were Mr. Prancis T. Palgrave and Mr. Symonds, both known as important contributors to periodical and critical literature. First Paragraphist-" Why don't you hit the English a rap for snobbishness?" Second Parag-nphist-"Ought to, I know, but 'tisn't safe." rightst-"Ought to, I know, but 'tisn't safe."
First Paragraphist--"Why not?" Second Paragraphist-"Oh! Grant is over there, and Evaratis trying to re-establish the extradition treaty, and it wouldn't do now, you know, to write anything calculated to fire the British heart." First Paragraphist--"What a head you're got! I never thought of that."

As is well known, Voltaire died at Paris, in As is well known, Voltaire died at Paris, in the house of Marquise de Villette, on Beaune street and Quay. In conformity with a clause in the will of the Marquise, the windows of the chamber have never been opened since the death of Voltaire. They are to remain closed until the hundredth anniversary of his death, which occurs next year. The injunctions of the will have been faithfully observed, ways daying the Barophilion. The especially high-toned of New York society are striving desperately to compound a felony and save the reputation of a distinguished member. He has confessed to stealing jewelry at every house to which he was invited, but as he is a handsome broker and an impudent talker, there is a prodigious effort to induce him to swear off stealing and join his friends once fully observed, even during the Revolution.

The especially high-toned of New York society

Detroit Free Press: "Chicago will make an attempt to clear her courts of snysters, straw-bailers, perjurers, and professional jurymen." That is to say, she is going to abolish her courts.—

The professional jurymen.

The only abolition which Mr. WATTERSON ever

favored, and one that will enable him to safely visit this city.

Mr. NEWTON CRANE, United States Consu

As an editor he reflected credit on St. Louis,

but as a Consular orator on state occasions he is

even too much of a St. Louis success to warrant

tion of him under any circumstances.

ance of a beauty, the daughter of the Dean o St Heliers. Truth says that Duchesses climb chairs to see her,—an acrobatic exercise that

must be especially refreshing to spectators.

The Milwaukee Sentinel man commences his

articles "'ere long," and yet he is not happy in the spelling of his dominant physical character-

Mr. Tweep, take notice. Joseph Green

BOUGH, worth \$1,250,000, died in a Scottish jai

PERSONAL.

John M. Francis, of the Troy Times, has been giving his views of "Journalism" to an

Butler's son graduated No. 54 in a class of

erenty-six at West Point, and young Flipper, the blored cadet, graduated No. 50.

A Boston lawyer asks for information

"Will you please name to me one important civil sait in court that B. F. Butler ever won?"

The London Times says: " After Wash-

agion, Gen. Grant is the President who will oc-

Mr. Lowe, the English statesman, pro-

poses to solve the problem of orthographic reform at one fell awoop by adding fifteen letters to the

Wendell Phillips found a pocket-book con-

taining \$8 in the streets of Boston, and returned it to the owner, a young man, who offered the dis-tinguished orator a reward of \$1.

"After Mr. Motley had ceased to be able to work," writes one of his friends, "life became a burden to him. After his wife's death, he seemed

Mr. Gladstone made many friends by his visit to Birmingham, but Mrs. Gladstone lost more by wearing a shocking bonnet, which was a source of poignant distress to all the ladies of the city.

The London Spectator, in its ponderous way, says that Gen. Grant, like Wellington, failed wa politician "because he had not access to the sympathies of the people." This is pretty, but

sympathies of the people." This is pretty, but set true.

Eastern newspapers notice the candidacy of "Mr. Ferry, of Evanston, son-in-law of John D. Fannell, for the Swiss Mission." Possibly Mr. Ferry, of Lake Forest, son-in-law of John V. Farwell, is intended.

There is consternation in England in con-

sequence of the report that Conkling is going over to thank the country for its kindness to Gen. Grant: "Another serious interruption of busi-

to have no wish but to rejoin her."

the other day.

ndon society is tortured with the appear

at one time an editor of the St. Louis Dem

The Pittsburg Leader explains Butler's alusion to Mr. Wayne MacVeagh's family matters by saying that the latter married into the Cameron family by means of an elopement. The fact, if it be one, does not justify any blackguardly remarks by Mr. Butler, insamuch as Mr. MacVeagh has always been known as a gentleman abundantly able to take care of himself and his family. The fact that he is not in political symmetry with the Camero. that he is not in political sympathy with the Cam-eron family speaks well for the independence and self-respect of his character.

Mile. Albani has shocked her many Scotch admirers by singing a vulgar adaptation of "The Blue Bells of Scotland," transforming the line— He dwelt in bonnie Scotland, where blooms the sweet blue-bell,

to Manchester, who recently signalized his administration by making an ass of himself, was He was born in merry Scotland, at the sign of the Blue The Glasgow News says that a ballad endeared to every Scotchman is thus changed into "something like a publican's advertisement.

M. Viollet-le-Duc writes from Milan to the Journal des Debats: "I have been distressed at my visit to Sante Maria delle Grazie to see the my visit to Sante Maria delle Grazie to see the freeco of Leonardo da Vinci, of 'The Last Supper,' completely disfigured by restorations. The three apostles at the end of the table, at the right of Christ, have been entirely repainted. And then, this fine painting is in its last stage of decay. The wall is incurably damp, and the plaster flakes off in small pieces, which gradually become larger."

Hendricks has on the same steamer with him four eminent divines,—the Rev. Dr. John Hall and Dr. Chapin, of New York, Philips Brooks, of Boston, and Dr. Skinner, of Cincinnati.—and or Boston, and Dr. Skinner, of Cincinnati,—and one politician,—Warmoth, of Louisiana. Who knows but this may be the turning-point in Hendricks' life? If the ministers get hold of him, he will probably be a Republican when he arrives on the other side; if Warmoth captures him, he will be a new-party man, that party consisting mainly of himself.

of himself.

A correspondent of the New York Post, now in Italy, recalls the marriage of President and Mrs. Hayes, of which he was a witness. The wedding took place in Cincinnati, on Sixth street, and the ceremony was performed by a Methodist clergyman. Only a few persons were present, and the entertainment was of the simplest description. It was a good start in life, however, and from its modesty and earnestness argued well for the future happiness of the young couple, if it did not promise results so grand as those they have achieved.

A daring young man writes to the New York Sun proposing the formation of a society for the purpose of trying the Fates. He would have not more than thirteen, and would cause that num-ber of persons, Miss Kate-Claxton included, to sit down at table once a month. At these interesting banquets he would set in operation every known agency of ill-luck. He evidently believes there is no such thing, for he says he has in his lifetime killed more than 100 cats, aithough he is well aware it is considered unlucky to kill even one of these affectionate animals.

Lucy Hooper writes from Paris to the Philadelphia Telegraph: "Contrary to the general custom, the distribution of prizes at the Salon seems to have given universal satisfaction, if we may except the award of the Medal of Honor for scatture to M. Chopu. He had already gained it once, and neither his statue of Gen. Berryer nor that of La Pensee for the tomb of the Countess d'Agoult is a work of any transcendent merit.

Had the medal been given to Millet or to Mercie
there would have been scarce a dissentient voice, the
Cassandra of the former and the Genius of Art of
the latter being magnificent works, full of originality and power."

Mr. Moody demands that the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Boston shall change its name to the Women's Evangelical Temperance Union. When the ladies ask "Why?" he says, "So as te get rid of your Unitarian and Universalist members." "But that will rule out Universalist members." "But that will rule out Mrs. Livermore, our President," say they. "Well, rule her out. She isn't a Christian." And so the matter stands. It remains to be seen whether the women will be as obedient as some of the clergy have been. Mrs. Livermore is willing to resign her office as President and serve in the ranks, but Mr. Moody does not want her there, because, as he says, 'Although she is a good woman, she isn't a Christian."

The London Times opens an editorial in this invigorating and suggestive way: "In the 'History of Charles XII.,' Voltaire describes some Generals meeting in a Council of War to find out how they had lost a battle the day before. The now they had lost a battle the day before. The consequence was that they sustained another defeat equally hard to be accounted for. We are truly grieved to say that is the barren character of nearly all this talking and speech-making on the Eastern question. Our statemen are so retrospective, their minds run so much on past ages in direct proportion to their remoteness, and they are so judicial in their verdicts on all history, that they appear incapable of meeting with a little sim-ple skill the question what is to be done to-day."

The St. Paul Press says: "One of the significant incidents of the bond election in St. Paul was the appearance of Bishop Grace and Bishop Ireland at the polls in the First Precinct of the Third Ireland at the polls in the First Precinct of the Third Ward, where they walked arm-in-arm to cast their first vote. They voted there for the first and only time in their lives, and they voted for the proposition to settle the, bonds and redeem the credit of the State. The incident is honorable to the right reverend gentlemen, and is worthy of honorable mention. We can only regret that the Catholic voters of the Third Ward failed so generally to imitate the noble example of their Bishops." Bishop Whipple, of the Episcopal Church, also voted for the payment of the bonds, and worked earnestly to that end.

A droll discussion took place the other day

A droll discussion took place the other day in the Town Council of Musselburg, near Edin-burg. Baille Smart moved that the Council spend £5 on the Queen's birthday. "Nothing of the sort," and Treasurer McKinlay. "Oh, you are isectotalers!" exclaimed the Provost. "It would sectotalers!" exclaimed the Provost. "It would be better for you," was the retort, "if you were all tectotalers. If you want to fuddle, have it at your own expense." After more sharp talk the Provost said, with much dignity. "In consequence of the coolness with which the motion is regarded, and since we cannot observe the day in a manner creditable to her Majesty, we had better let the matter drop." "Your conduct," he added, addressing the Council, "is utterly contemptible." So the five-pound note will not be abstracted from So the five-pound note will not be abstracted from the borough funds.

A Spanish monk, the Marquis de Villarasan, has been condemned by one of the Paris tri-bunals to two years' imprisonment for fraud and fraudulent bankruptcy, in connection with a com-pany known as the "Catholic Federation," the pany known as the "Catholic Federation," the professed object of which was to "enroll workmen beneath the banner of the Cross" by inducing them to join in various commercial undertakings of which he was the promoter. Among these undertakings were a "Catholic Laundry," several co-operative stores, and a savings bank. It was proved that the Marquis, who asserted that he had spent nearly \$400,000 in good works, had arrived. spent nearly \$400,000 in good works, had arrived in Paris without a penny only a few years before, having been driven out of Spain by Don Carlos, whn refused to receive him as an emissary from Gen. Cabrena. Among the persons induced to act as patrons of this needy adventurer were the Comte de Chambord and Cardinal Antonelli.

AERONAUTIC.

Nashville, Tenn., June 18.—Prof. Samuel A. Ring. the well-known aeronaut, made an ascension to-day in the balloon "Buffalo," the largest in the country. He was accompanied by five other gentiemen, among them Duncan R. Dorris, city editor of the American. The balloon went in a northeast direction, and disappeared in the clouds. The event was witnessed by a large crowd.

A POST TRADER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Dunuque, Ia., June 18.—John Thompson, of this city, has just been appointed Post-Trader to the Indians of Montana. This appointment has created considerable surprise, as Mr. Thompson has been a very strong Democrat, and always opnesed the present Administration in every way. OSTRACISM.

Hilton, the Man Who Got Stewart's Lucre, Raises a Big Row.

The Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga a Part of His Luck.

Joseph Seligman, the Syndicate-Banker, Turned Away from Its Doors.

His Hebraic Extraction Given as the Only Cause for His Proscription.

The Banker and His Friends Inclined to Make a War of Races Out of It.

Hilton Gives a Reporter the Reasons Which Impelled His Strange Action.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW YORK, June 18. - The New York Times says that on Wednesday last James Seligman, the well-known banker of this city and member of the Syndicate to place the Government loan, visited Saratoga with his wife and family. For ten the Grand Union Hotel. His family went to the parlors, and Mr. Seligman went to the manager to make arrangements for rooms. That gentleman seemed confused, and said: "Mr. Seligman, I am required to inform you that Mr. Hilton has given nstructions that NO ISRABLITES

shall be permitted in future to stop at this hotel. Mr. Seligman was so astonished that for some time he could make no reply. Then he said: "Do you mean to tell me that you will not entertain Jewish people?"
'These are our orders, sir," was the reply.

Before leaving the banker asked the reason why Jews were thus persecuted. Said he: "Are they dirty? Do they misbehave them-selves? Or have they refused to pay their bills?"
"Oh, no," replied the manager; "there is no fault to be found in that respect. The reason is simply this: Business at the hotel was

NOT GOOD LAST SEASON,

and we had a large number of Jews here. Hilto came to the conclusion that Christians did not like their company, and for that reason shunned the hotel. He resolved to run the Union on a different principle this season, and gave us instructions to admit no Jews." admit no Jews."

Personally the manager was sorry, inasmuch as
Mr. Seligman had patronized the hotel for many
years, but the order was imperative.

Mr. Seligman felt outraged, and returned to New
York in a very indignant frame of mind. He

A LETTER TO MR. HILTON
couched in bitter and sarcastic terms, telling Mr.
Hilton to publish the letter if he chose, and informed his acquaintances what had befallen him.
This afternoon an informal meeting of Mr. Seligman's friends and acquaintances was held to consider what action was desirable under the circumstances. Edward Lauterback occupied the chair.
He stated the facts narrased above, and produced
a copy of the letter, to the bankers, which he read.
In this letter Mr. Seligman commented upon

THE LACK OF SAGACITY
shown by Mr. Hilton, and the insult to the Jewish
people, and said that if he did not consider Jews
worthy to enter his hotel, it would be wise for him
to send a circular to Jews not to make purchases at
his Broadway store. The Jewish people would appreciate this. Mr. Louterback said the Jews of
this city and country could not afford to
let this matter rest. When the proscription
of the Jews in other countries was dying, it would be shamerful to permit I
here. There had been at times in this community
a desire to slight the Jews, but hitherto this feeling had been confined to the ignorant people,
TO THE SMALL VIPRES.
But now the big snakes had attacked them. It was

here. There had been at times in this community a desire to slight the Jews, but hitherto this feeling had been confined to the ignorant people, TO THE SMALL VIPERS.

But now the big snakes had attacked them. It was time the Jews fell in and defended themselves. The programme is to call a mass-meeting of the Jewish residents of this city at an early day, and invite a number of leading clitzens, clergymen, and others, and lay the facts before them, and take such measures as will alter the opinions of the proprietor of the Grand Union Hotel.

Judge Hilton, interviewed in regard to the matter, said Mr. Seligman was not ejected from the Grand Union. He had been boarding at the Clarendon till the Grand Union opened, when he came over, and,

IN AN OSTENTATIOUS MANNER,
demanded the best apartments. Had Mr. Seligman applied to Judge Hilton personally, perhaps the Judge would have seen to his accommodation, but the management of the hotel had been ab solutely in the hands of Messes. Claire & Wilkinson, and they were instructed to carefully discriminators to guests. Mr. Seligman fell under this discrimination, and the Judge which discrimination and the Judge which discrimination and the Judge whole to make public the reasons. He did not consider Joseph Seligman a Jew. Years ago he threw overboard the Hebrew Bible, and now belonged to the Adler Liberals. This being the case, Seligman BUT PLAYED THE MOUNTELANK.

If he attempted to arouse the prejudices of the orthodox Hebrew Church by circulating stories that he was turned out of the Grand Union simply because he belonged to that faith, such was not the case at all. Mr. Seligman was a Jew in the trade sense of the word, anot the class of Jews he represents, while not forbidden the Grand Union, were not encouraged to come. The proprietors had good reasons for this discrimination. Judge Hilton said the reason for Mr. Seligman's present hostility was plain. The house of A. T. Stewart formerly did a large part of its foreign banking business with Seligman's bank, but, finding POLLY POR THEM TO NOTICE RELIGIOUS PREJU-

ran their business on purely mercantile principles, and it would be POLLY FOR THEM TO NOTICE RELIGIOUS PREJUDICES.

They employed many Hebrews, and purchased three times as much from Hebrew houses as Hebrew houses as Hebrew houses as Hebrew houses, in revenge for a personal grievance, which he well deserved. After the late Mr. Stewart's death, when Mrs. Stewart began to carry out his charitable wishes, many prominent Hebrew firms, including Stadler & Co., came to her and suggested—even insided—that she should direct some share of the estate fund toward Hebrew charities or institutions. She declined, and they became indignant, and men like Seligman have been

PANNING TRIS INDIGNATION,

Mrs. Stewart, perhaps, had her projudices. If so, it was her private business, and as she owned and controlled the money. she had a right to allow her prejudices to influence her in the distribution of it. The Grand Union, Judge Hilton continued, was intended by its founder to be the model hetel in the world for the families of the better and more exclusive classes of society. There were \$2,000,000 in the property, and it requires the closest management to care for 2,500 guests necessary to fill it. The idea was to make it

A PAMILY HOME, where men could leave their families with perfect security. Such was the espionage that last year not one dollar was lost by any guest. Now the wishes and prejudices of the only class of people who could support such a house must be consulted and followed. The hotel was run for them, and not for those they dislike. Mr. Seligman belonged to a class not of Hebrews but of Jews, with whom this class of guests,

ESPECIALLY THE LADIES, would not, associate, and did not wish to be forced to meet even under the etiqueite of the dining-room and parlor of a public house. The managers only did their duty in excluding these disagreeable people, who must blame themselves for being discriminated against. Families like the Nathans and Hendricks were welcome everywhere, but those Jews of whom Joseph Sellyman was

ROUGHT PUBLIC OPINION DOWN ON THEM-

BROUGHT PUBLIC OPINION DOWN ON THEMSELVES
by a vulgar estentation, a puffed-up vanity, an
overweening display of crudition, a lack of those
considerate qualities appreciated by good American society, and a general obtrusiveness disgusting
and repulsive. Judge Hilton asserted that these
Jews had almost ruined the Long Branch hotels
into which they had been admitted, and that hotel
imen all over the country were awakening to it, and
these pests would soon be refused admittance to
good hotels everywhere.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA June 18.—The determined attack upon the Typographical Union made by the North American ten days ago proves a staggering blow, and one which the Union will hardly be able to withstand. They not only cut loose from the Union, but reduced the price of composition from 45 to 35 cents per 1,000 ems. They had scores of applicants, and have already succeeded in getting a pretty good working force. All the other offices, except the Evening Bultetin, which, though paying Union prices, is not in the Union, promptly followed with a demand for a reduction. The rampant printers were opposed to it two to one, but the President, by most unparliametary bulldozing, succeeded in forcing it through, and at the end of this week the price will be reduced to 40 cents per 1,000 ems, which is the accord reduction within six months. All will be reduced to 40 cents per 1,000 cms, which is the second reduction within six months. All through the Exhibition the rate was 50 cents. The Press has agreed to accept the reduction, but the Press has agreed to accept the reduction, but the Item refused to pay over 35 cents, and when the compositors went down this morning they found every case filled. Neither the Times nor the Ledger has any objection to the price, and Mr. Childs, Col. McClure, and Mr. McLaughlin all think 35 cents too low for good printers. An exciting time is expected at the special meeting called for Wednesday at 5 o'clock.

To the Western Associated Press.

nesday at a title species described the first meaning cannot be western Associated Press.

To the Western Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18.—The Typographical Union has reduced prices to 40 cents per 1. 000 ems on newspaper work, and to 35 and 37 cents on book work.

Troy, N. Y., June 18.—The Times compositors, nearly one-half the number in the city, have withdrawn from the Printers' Union.

Members of the Molders' Union are seeking employment in non-union foundries.

Members of the Molders' Union are seeking employment in non-union foundries.

CARDEN, N. J., June 18.—A track laborer on the Philadelphia & Atlantic City Railroad having been discharged, the rest of the men, numbering about 150; stopped work, camped near Bettle's Wood, four miles from this place, and threater violence against all who take their places. A Sheriff with a strong posse has gone to disperse them.

CRIME. TAMMANY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New YORK, Jane 18.—The Times says: "Tweed's counsel, Townsend, was very reticent last evening in regard to the facts which he intends to state in his letter to Attorney-General Fairchild in reply to the latter's letter, already published, in reply to the latter's letter, already published, declaring further negotiations with Tweed ended. The letter will give the history of the negotiations between Tweed and the Attorney General, and connsel interested in the Ring prosecutions, dwelling particularly on the value of Tweed's testimony concerning various fraudulent claims against the city. The opinions of Wheeler H. Peckham and

concerning various fraudulent claims against the city. The opinions of Wheeler H. Peckham and Corporation-Counsel Whitney, in regard to the weight which Tweed's evidence would have in the defeat of those claims, will be cited, and Townsend will endeavor to show that more money might have been saved to the city by Tweed's evidence than was secured by the compromises made with Woodward and Sweeny.

"Efforts are now being made to settle the suits against Connolly so as to permit of his return. Ex-Sarrogate lintchings is conducting the negotiations, and was here, it is stated, about two weeks ago, prepared to pay over \$750,000 in settlement of all claims against his relative. For some unexplained reason, the negotiations were a failure, and Hutchings returned to Europe. Connolly, it has been said, offered, through his wife, at one time, to settle the suits against him for \$1,000,000, and it is shought the prosecuting authorities will not be astisfed with anything less. Connolly was last heard from in Switzerland, but it is said, on the the advice of John McKeon, one of his counsel, he has gone to England, where it is more difficult to extradite a man charged with crime in this country than from any nation in Europe. The report that Mrs. Connolly is in this city and negotiating in her husband's behalf is not belived by Connolly's former counsel."

Potrsville, Pa., June 18.—Much excitement prevails here ever the decision of the Board of Pardons adverse to the prisoners in the cases of the six convicted Mollie Magnires, sentenced to be hanged here Thursday. Curiosity is manifested whether the men will be hanged separately or all together. The Shariff has provided a wildow leaves ogether. The Sheriff has provided a gallows large enough to hang seven at one time. Nearly 100 ap-plications have already been received from correpondents and journalists to be allowed to witness the execution, and over one hundred doctors from abroad have applied for admission to the spectacle. In view of the excitement, the police force

In view of the excitement, the police force around the prison has been increased, and it is rumored that several companies of militis from Philadelphia and the surrounding country will be brought here, and be reviewed by Gen. Gabin, Thursday.

Priests visit the condemned men every morning, and the Sisters of Mercy in the afternoon. Young Roarity is in the best of spirits, laughing and talking freely over his past life, while Duffy, whose case was so strongly and persistently argued before the Board of Pardons, is quite despondent.

MAUGH CHUNK, June 18.—There is a feeling of satisfaction and relief here over the action of the Board of Pardons in the cases of the Mollie Maguires. Some fears are entertained that an attempt will be made to rescue the prisoners. Double quards have been placed at the jail and about town. The prisoners received the news from Harrisburg stoically.

New York (June 18) Dispatch to Uncinnati Commercial. The city's social circles are stirred over developnents made in the Police Central Office in search ing for a thief who has stolen valuable jewels and other articles, while parties and receptions were in progress. In December, Mr. Jacob Wendell, of East Thirty-eighth street, gave a party, and ding ring. The servants, of course, were suspected; but the most rigid search failed to establish a clue. The detective who was put upon the case ascertained in the course of a few weeks that numerous other robberses had been committed uncase ascertained in the course of a new weeks and numerous other robberses had been committed under precisely the same circumstances. He obtained a list of Mr. Wendell's guests of the evening, and checked from it the names of those whose social standing, wealth, and reputation made it absolutely impossible that they should be suspected. Those who remained were carefully watched, and their mode of living, means of support, etc., inquired into. At length a wall street broker, of good family but extravagant life, was singled out. It was ascertained that he had been at every reception at which there had been a robbery. His social standing was excellent, and he is said to be well known throughout the city. Among those robbed were Justice Shea, of the Marine Court, whose daughter's watch was taken, and John D. Townsend, Tweed's lawyer, who also lost a watch. Just enough of the particulars of the subsequent proceedings have been made public to set New York agog. The broker's name is withheld, and the police will give no information. It is down to a certainty, however, that an ornament to society has been arrested and him,

JACKSON COUNTY. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CARBONDALE, Ill., June 18.—D. A. S. Gent, who shot and killed Alexander Frazier in

self-defense here last September, and who left the county some two months ago to escape the prosecounty some two months ago to escape the prosecution of an indictment, returned a few days ago,
and was in Murphysboro to-day while court was
in session. Nothing was done with him, although
he is under bonds.
Circuit Court. Judge Crawford on the bench,
convened in Marphysboro this morning at 10
o'clock, but, immediately aiter calling the Grand
and Petit Jurice, adjourned until Aug. 7, on account of the farmers' duty to their crops. There
are at present only four indictments on the criminal calendar, which speaks well for Jackson
County, that being the lowest number of cases on
the docket at any late sitting of court.

FOUL PLAY. Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.
DANVILLE, Ill., June 18.—The jury in the case of Francis Gallagher, found dead vesterday on the track of the Wabash Rairroad, were in session all day until this evening, when they rendered a ver-dict that the circumstances justified the belief that Gallagher had been murdered by persons unknown, and his remains placed upon the track for the purpose of concealing the crime. The officers are now actively engaged in looking for his murderers.

ATTEMPT TO KILL. NEW YORK, June 18. —James Brennan to-night attempted to assassinate Father John Fitzharris, a Catholic priest, while leaving his residence to minister to a dying man. Brennan attacked him with a knife, cutting him severely. Brennan was arrested and locked up. The cause of the affair is understood to be a disagreement upon money trans-

FORGERS SENTENCED. FORGERS SENTENCED.

NEW York, June 18.—William Leith and William Henry Leith, father and son, convicted of forging checks amounting to \$22,000 on the Mershants' Exchange National Bank, were to-day sentenced to the State Prison, the father to ten and the son to seven years. Vettman, an accomplice, pleaded guilty and got two years. AN ABSCONDER.

AN ABSOLON DIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 18.—Ernest Ortman,
City Comptroller, who absconded Friday last, was
arrested in St. Paul Saturday by Detective Hoyt, ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., June 18.—Five of the priso ers confined in the County Jail escaped last night by sawing off the bolts to the cell-doors in which they were confined. None of them have yet been captured.

THE MT. VERNON ASSASSINATION. Special Dispuich to The Tribune.
Columnus, O., June 18.—The Grand Jury at Mt. Vernon to-day found a true bill of indictment for murder in the first degree against William I. Bergin, for the murder of McBride on Friday last. The court then adjourned until June 21.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Western Clubs Fare Badly in Their Games at the East. Chicago Beaten by Boston, and

St. Louis by the Hartfords. Disintegration of the Cincinnati Club for

Lack of Material Support. Races at Jerome---Basil Beats Clover-

BASE-BALT.

brook in the Match Race.

CHICAGO—BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Boston, Mass., June 18.—A lively holidayandlence of fully 6,000 persons witnessed the
fourth game between the Chicagos and Bostons today, which was as exciting and hotly contested as day, which was as exciting and hotly contested as the last one. It was won handsomely on its merits by the hard batting of the home nine, who made an unusually fine showing in that respect. The Bostons sent only seven men to bat in the first two innings, two men scoring safe hits and two others siriking out, a neat double play being made by llines, Peters, and 'Spalding. Murnan led off with a safe hit in the third inning, Bond following with one for three bases over Smith's head. With the addition of four safe singles and good base-running, sided by Hines' muff ou a fly from White, the fumbling of a grounder from Smith, and a low throw to third by Peters, five runs were scored, two only being deserved. Again, in the fifth inning, the Bostons fell upon Bradley for six hard, clean hits, earning and scoring four runs, a single fielding error alone marking the Chicagos' record, and that not affecting the score, the base-running being again very marking the Chicagos' record, and that not affecting the score, the base-running being again very fine. From this out Bradley proved very effective, fourteen men only going to bat, and but three men earning first base. The feature of the Chicagos' fielding was the double play by Hines, Peters, and Spalding in the first inning, and the fielding of Peters. The champions opened on Bond in the first inning to a lively tune, with two singles, a sharp grounder to Morrill by Peters, and a two-oase hit by Spalding, a muffed throw by Wright, who collided with Peters, giving one of the runs. Leonard let McVey get one through him at third, and safe hits by Anson and Peters tied the score. Neither of the runs was earned. tied the score. Neither of the runs was earned.
A muffed thrown ball by Morrill, Brown's
passed ball, and McVey's safe hit again gave A muffed thrown ball by Morrill, Brown's passed ball, and McVey's safe hit again gave the visitors the lead, but they were unable to better their score in the eighth inning. Quinn being the only man to reach first base. In the ninth double-basers by Spalding and Bradley earned a run. The finish was highly exciting and to some extent unsatisfactory, giving as it did an opportunity for the Chicagos to complain of the umpiring. Hines, the first striker, was out. McVey had scratched a base by a lucky bounder over Leonard. Anson's safe hit advanced him a base. Peters flyed out to White. Glenn waited for two strikes and a fair ball, and then hit an easy bounder to Sutton, which would have furnished a simple out at 1rst or by forcing Anson at second. Sutton chose the latter play, and passed the ball to Wright, who quickly threw to Morrill. It seemed to be the general opinion that Wright did not touch his base, but that Morrill did get the ball in season to retire Glenn. Anson was, however, declared out at second, and, for so doing, the umpire was denounced by some of the visitors in language unnecessarily strong. The most they could claim was that, if they could have filled the bases, they had half a chance to increase the score. Justice to the umpire requires it to be said that, througheut the game, he had been harassed by certain of the Chicagos in a style which is in these days universally condemned by all persons who, wish to see a game played on its merits. The same remarks apply to Saturday's game. A brilliant catch by White of Smith's long fly was the best single play by the Bostons. Brown supported Bond in good style, Sutton and Bond taking a decided lead at the bat.

Brown, c...... Morrill, 1 b....

HARTFORDS—ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YOUR, June 18, "The third game between the Hartfords and St. Louis Brown Stockings played on the Union grounds to-day. Fully 2, persons were present. The game opened we neither side scoring in the first inning. In next the Hartfords scored one on butts of Cassidy and Larkin. The St. Louis persons were present. The game opened wen, neither side scoring in the first inning. In the next the Hartfords scored one on base hits of Cassidy and Larkin. The St. Louis retired without scoring. In the third inning Start added to the Hartfords' score by his three-base hit or right field. St. Louis also scroed one of this inning by a base hit of Craft. From this point the playing of both clubs was superb. The Hartfords failed to score in their next succeeding five innings, while the St. Louis Club. by Ferguson's wild throw in the sixth inning, secured another run, and the score stood at tie—two each. At the commencement of the ninth inning York retired at first, Cassidy followed with a base hit. Harbidge had first given him on balls, and succeeded in crossing the home-plate by hits of Larkin and Holdsworth, the latter's hit being muffed by McGeary at second. The St. Louis' first striker retired on a fly to Ferguson. Burdock retired the second man by making a remarkably fine fly-catch, and Battin went out on a toul bound to Harbidge, leaving the Hartfords the victory by the following

Total ... 3 10 27 11 3 LOUIS.

Burdock, 2 b Carey, s. s. Ferguson, 3 b. York, l. f. Cassidy, r. f. Harbidge, c. Larkin, p. ST. LOUIS.
Dorgan, l. f......
Clapp, C.......
McGeary, 2 b......
Battin, 3 b...... Total. . 

Time of game—One hour and afty-new minutes. To-morrow the champion White Stockings play the Hartfords here.

\*\*The CINCINNATIS GO TO FIECES.\*\*

\*\*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.\*\*

CINCINNATI, June 18.—The Red Stocking Club burst wide open to-day. Keck, the former head called a meeting of the players, and said he had no money to go on, and each man must shirk for himself. An agent of the Chicago Club at once engaged Hallinan and shipped him to the Whites in New York, where he will probably play second for the present. This afternoon the gentiemen composing the proposed new stock concern met and provisionally agreed to go on. After consulting with the players and Keck they adjourned till to-morrow to see whether the League will admit them to carry out the old Club's games in the League schedule. The new concern is composed of Measrs. Neff. Johnson, Curry, and other men of money, who have put down their namies for twenty shares of \$500 each, and have leased the grounds from Keck provisionally. They intend to keep Manning for first base. Foley for third base, Jones for left field, Pike for centre field, and Addy for right field, and will fill up with Phenomenon Mitchell and some old players from the East. The new concern expresses entire willingness to see the season through, cost what it may, and hopes better things for next year. To-night plenty of stranded ball-players are around. Free advertising may be given Mathews, Kessier, Gould, Booth, and Cuthbert, who are decidedly open to engagements. Unless the League will admit the new association, they will not go on, they say.

\*\*MILWAUREE.\*\*

\*\*MILWAUREE.

ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER. June 18.—Base-ball: Rochester.
0; Louiville, 1.—Twelve innings.

LOWELL, MASS.

LOWELL, June 18.—Buckeyes, 6; Lowella 5.

STRACUSE, June 18.—Stara, 0; Indianapolis, 5.

THE TURF.

THE TURF.

JEROMS PARK.

NEW YORK June 18.—Fine weather, and the special race between Cloverbrook and Basil, secured a good attendance to-day at Jerome Park.

The first race was the match one mile and a quarter for \$5,000 a side. Betting before the start was 1,000 to 900 in favor of Cloverbrook. The horses got off on even terms, but Basil immediately was pulled to the rear. Passing the stand Cloverbrook led by three lengths. At the foot of the Club House Basil moved up, and in the lower turn got to Cloverbrook's addle-girths. Half-way up the hill for the home-stretch Basil collared Cloverbrook, and at the head of the straight for home the excited crowd shouted "Cloverbrook quits," and he did quit completely. Basil drew clear at the entrance gates, and cantered home unspurred and without a touch of the whip, winning the race by ten lengths. Time, 2:124. Haywood rode Basil, and Hollowy Cloverbrook.

The second race was a purse of \$500 for 3-year olds, which had not won a race this year, one mile. Ratan Colt, Cardinal Wolsey, and Oysterman started. Ratan and Cardinal Wolsey, and Oysterman started. Ratan and Cardinal Wolsey were even favorites, and the former won in a canter, ten lengths shead of Cardinal Wolsey and one length ahead of Oysterman. Time, 1:474.

The third race, for a purse of \$1,000, given by James R. Keene, for all ages, two miles and a haif. Tom Ochiltree and Athlene started, and after a good contest Tom Ochiltree won by four lengths. Time, 4:364.

The betting before the race was 100 to 30 on Tom Ochiltree.

The fourth race was for a consolation purse, for horses which have not won a race at this meeting, three-quarters of a mile. Madge and Rhadamanthus were favorites. Mary won by three lengths. Phadamanthus second, two lengths before Madge, Time, 1:174. Yorkshire Lass, Morphine, Sister of Mercy, and Pera also started.

In the fifth race, free handicap sweepstakes, one mile and an eighth, Chiquita won by two lengths. Phadamanthus second, two lengths before Madge, Time, 1:174. Yorkshire Lass, Morphi

COLUMBUS, C., June 18.—The Columbus Driving Park Association, organized to-night, elected the following officers: President, Amos Eberly; Sec-retary, Walter Morrison; Treasurer, F. A. Brod-beck; Directors, William Wall, S. F. West, M. H. Nell, W. A. McConnell, James Westwater. The summer trotting-meeting will follow that at Cincinnati, commencing Tuesday, July 10, and continuing four days.

PEDESTRIANISM.

AN INDIANA AMATEUR. COLUMBUS, Ind., June 18.—On the 1st of June Will N. Lake, a young man of this city, started on a walk on our streets of 500 miles in 500 consecua walk on our streets of 500 miles in 500 consecu-tive hours. At 9 o'clock to-night he has walked 412 miles, and appears as fresh and vigorous as when he commenced. At 1 o'clock p. m. next Friday, June 22, he will have accomplished a feat that has never been done, though several times at-tempted by professional pedestrians. His average time the first 250 miles was 12 minutes and 57 seconds.

AQUATIC.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 18.—The annual regatt of the National Amateur Rowing Association will be held here Aug. 15 and 16 without change, so ways a special from New York received to-day.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The McDonnell Case of Presbyterian Her sy at Halifax—The Oka Troubles—Acci-dent to a Welland-Canal Lock—Quebec and St. Anne—Conflagration.

bly to-day Mr. McDonnell handed in his answer in writing, which was as follows:

FATHERS AND BERTHERS: I herewith submit in writing what I said on Saturday last, when it was announced that the amendment proposed by Mr. Topp had become the judgment of the Assembly. I hold that I have already given an answer to the questions embodied in that resolution as categorically as a minister within the Church, who has delared his adherence to ritinit the Church, who has delared his adherence to a fairly or conscientiously be required to give on a point on which he is confessedly in difficulty. If that answer be not deemed sufficient, I request, as I have a constitutional right to do, that the Fresbytery of Toronto be instructed to frame a libei and deal with the matter according to the laws of the Church. I am, fathers and brethren, your obedient servant,

HALIFAX June 18, 1677. D J. McDONELL.

The Rev. Mr. Middlemiss, of Elora, Ont., moved, and it was seconded by Dr. Topp. that the bly to-day Mr. McDonnell handed in his answer in

to disconsificate to do. that the Freshytery of Toronto be according to the laws of the Charch. I am, faltered to be according to the laws of the Charch. I am, faltered to be accorded to the Charch. I am, faltered to the Charch. I am and the Charch. I am and

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, June 18.—Steamships City of Chester and Adriatic, from New York, have arrived out. New York, June 18.—Arrived, steamship Italy, from Liverpool.
New York. June 18.—Arrived, steamer Wioland, from Hamburg.

KLINE.

Special Dispetch to five Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The Sun says Arthur A. Kline, of Charles Dahlman & Co., who borrowed \$100,000 in the name, of the firm and then sailed for Europe, returned to the steamship City of Richmond yesterday.

SECRET SOCIETIES. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 18.—The Independent Order of Foresters held a piculc at Southtown to-day and were addressed by the Hon. W. J. Calboun. They paraded the principal streets of the city.

FIRES.

AT BURLINGTON, 1A. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. BURLINGTON, Ia., June 18.—A fire has just commenced, which will consume hundreds of thousands of property. It is raining, with a little wind. The fire commenced inside in the rear of William Bells & Co. 's dry goods house, on Main street, opposite the Hambye office. That entire block will in all probability go up in smoke. It includes, besides Bell's, the mustc-house of James A. Guest, grocery honess of E. Chamberlin and Bilden, Winner & Co., notion-house of L. H. Dalhoff & Co., carpet store of J. H. Wyman, the Gorham House, and the Post-Office. Across the alley is a large warehouse and the agricultural rooms of Keliey & Elliott, and Delahaye & Purdy's liquor establishment. If the fire is confined to these limits it will be fortunate.

IN CHICAGO.

The slarm from Box 325 at 8:55 last evening was caused by the explosion of a lamp in the saloon of James Marx, No. 591 Halsted street. Damage

James Mart, No.

The alarm from Box 85 at 5:18 yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning out of a chimner
at No. 752 State street, owned and occupied as a
saloon by A. Wasserman. No damage.

The alarm from Box 918 at 10:30

The alarm from Box 918 at 10:30

The slarm from Box 85 at 5:18 yesterday after
at 10:30

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at 10:30

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The slarm f

GALVESTON, June 18.—Salem Rinker, a well-known politician and formerly editor of Flake's Bulletin, and at the time of his death Treasurer of California Computer Computer of Computer C Gaiveston County, committed suicide this morely shooting himself through the head.

A MEDICINE OF MANY USES. A medicine which remedies dyspepsis, lives complaint, constipation, debility, intermittent and remittent fevers. urinary and uterine troubles, depurates the blood, counteracts a tendency to rheumatism and gont and relieves nervousness, may be truly said to have many uses. Such an article is Hostetter's Bitters, one of the most reliable alteratives of a disorderly to a well-ordered state of the system ever prepared or sold. It has been over a quarter of a century before the public, is indorsed by many eminent professors of the healing, art, and its merits have received repeated recognitions in the columns of leading American and forcing lournals. It is highly esteemed in every part of this country, and is extensively used in South America. Mexico, the British Possessions, and the West Indies. If its increase in public favor in the past is to be regarded as a reliable criterion of its gain in popularity in coming years, it has indeed a splendid future before it.

Like "Quaker Guns,"
artificial teeth are of little use and easily detected.
Take care of the real ones. All you need is fragrant Sozodont: use it daily, and your teeth will
be the last of nature's gifts to fail you.

Dr. R. B. Rankin has removed to No. 96 Washington street, Room 6, where he can be con-suited on kidney troubles. Dr. R. makes a spe-cialty of Bright's disease, which he can positively cure in four to six weeks' time.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Keep's Custom Shirts Made to Measure.— Very best, 6 for \$6; no obligation to keep any of Keep's shirts unless perfectly satisfactory. 173 Madison-st. Madison-st.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"
children while teething. It cures dysentery
diarrhos, wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

Jeffers' French Catarrh Cure is the best remedy known for catarrh, asthma, and hay-feres Trial free. Office No. 70 State street. Town Talk—"The Pioneer" plug tobac Kach plug has a wood tag. It is now the favori Everybody likes it.

PINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES New 4 Per Cent Loan.

UNDER AUTHORITY of a contract with the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that from this date, and until July 16, at 3p m., they will receive subscriptions for the 4 PER CENT FUNDED LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES, in denominations as stated below, AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN GOLD COIN.

THE BONDS are redeemable after 30 years from July 1, 1877, and carry interest from that date, payable quarterly, and are exemnt from the payment of taxes

in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

THE INTEREST on the REGISTERED STOCK will be paid by check, issued by the TREASURIE OF THE UNITED STATES, to the order of the holder, and mailed to his address. The check is payable on presentation, properly indorsed, at the offices of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasers of the United States.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS will be for COUPON BONDS of \$50 and \$100, and REGISTERED STOCK in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500.

\$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000.

THE BONDS, both COUPON and REGISTERED, will be ready for delivery July 2, 1877.

FORMS OF APPLICATION will be furnished by the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurer at Manuel Assistant Treasurer at Man

TERED, will be ready for delivery July 2, 1877.

FORMS OF APPLICATION will be furnished by the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco, and by the National Banks and bankers generally. The applications must specify the amount and denominations required, and, for registered stock, the full name and Fost-Office address of the person to whom the bonds shall be made payable.

TWO PER CENT of the purchase money must accompany the subscription. The remainder may be paid at the pleasure of the purchaser, either at time of subscription or at any time prior to Oct. 16, 1877, with interest added at 4 per cent to date of payment.

THE PAYMENTS may be made in gold coin to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and St. Louis, and to the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, with exchange on New York, or to either of the undersigned.

TO PROMOTE THE CONVENIENCE OF SUBSCRIBERS, THE UNDERSHAND will also receive, in lieu of coin, United States notes or treats on New York, at their coin value on the day of receipt in the City of New York.

DR. GUINET'S NEURALGIA CURE.

An external application, instartite effect, and as harmless as swe Why will you suffer? when for 50 cents you can obtain IMMEDIATE and LAST.

ING relief. This is the ONLY KNOWN REMEDY for Neuralgia where the CURE is WAR-RANTED to be IMMEDIATE and perma-

AMET & CO., Proprietors, Fo. o. Box 578, Chicago, In. For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO. and all retail druggista.

LADIES VISITING BOSTON
Who prefer a quiet, comfortable home during stay can obtain rooms equal to any hotel as in price, with or without board. Apply or additionally the property of the price, with or without board. Apply or additionally the price of t

or West Hartford, inozen times that JOHN
furm-hand, had threatSheriff advised her to
McGurne visited her
e demands for money
other farm-hand, sho
I promptly jugged the
murder. It might be

Unprecedentedly Low Rates for Local Loans.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active-Hogs and Provisions Steadier.

Breadstuffs Weak : but Wheat and Corn Close Firmer --- Movement of Produce from the Seaboard.

FINANCIAL.

The constant accumulation of the loanable funds of the banks has had the effect of making the rates for call loans unusually low. First-class borrow-ers can now obtain accommodations of that charac-ter as low as 4 per cent. Of course there are comde parties are induced by these low rates o borrow, although they ordinarily would not o so, and to try to make a small per cent of profit e outside operation. But the state of affairs sculiar that in many, if not most, cases the attempt fails. Such borrowers are continually re-terning to their bank the sums they were advanced at low rates, and admitting sorrowfully that, figure close as they may, they cannot make their salt out

of this cheap money.

The supply of good paper, either from regular customers or outside borrowers, is very light. Rates of discount to regular customers are 8@10 per cent. On the street, the usual variations are

00/75c per \$1,000 premium.
The clearings were \$2,900,000.
THE SYNDICATE AND THE "POPULAR LOAN." At the very ontset of placing the 4 per cents on the market for popular subscriptions, the Syndicate petrays how little desire it has to make the loan "popular" one. The thirty dayson which popular bearing the subscriptions can be offered were made to run mediately. The country was barely informed that such an arrangement for popular subscriptions had been made before one of the thirty days are applied and another had begun and now but tions had been made before one of the inity also had expired and another had begun, and now but twenty-two business days remain or the thirty. The efforts of Secretary Sherman to obtain an extension of the time to a fortnight—that is, until July 31—were unavailing with the Syndicate. It was the general impression that this loan was to be offered the public directly by the Treasury Department and recognized that the same would be taken ent, and presumably that pains would be taken vadvertising and by using the Post-Offices and the National Banks to bring the matter directly belar loan, "as well as the rest of the issue, and that they must be paid their regular commission of one-half of-1 per cent on all of it. The ramified and effective agency of the Post-Offices is not to be ased at all; but, on the contrary, subscriptions will be received, aside from the half dozen offices of the Syndicate, at only eight claces in the whole United States—the Treasurer at Washington and the Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orcans, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The extent of the advertising the Syndicate are doing is the of the advertising the Syndicate are doing is the dispatch of the briefest circulars to bankers broughout the country. In fact, but for the wide sublicity given the matter gratuitously by the nine fortieths of the population of the

Another feature of the determina-of the Syndicate to make the unpopular is their restriction of subscriptions for coupon-bonds to those of the and \$100 denominations. The larger coupon-ds are to be reserved for European subscribers. bonds are to be reserved for European subscribers. Why? Because the larger coupon-bonds will be the most desired by a large number of investors, and to refuse them the opportunity of obtaining these now will increase the amount for which the Syndicate, after the lapse of thirty days, can charge a premium. These are some of the results of giving the handling of the popular loan to the Syndicate, but they are not all. If the loan had been offered on equal terms to all, the National Banks would no doubt have taken considerable blocks to be afterwards sold to their customers as desired and probably at some slight profit. But as it is, the Syndicate gets the bonds half of 1 per cent ind probably at some slight profit. But as it is, the Syndicate gets the bonds half of 1 percent cheaper than any one else, such is the effect of the commission they receive. This alone, allowing one-sixteenth of 1 percent for expenses, will give them seven-sixteenths per cent profit, or \$3,000,000 on the entire issue of 4 pgr cents. Under such circumstances, the National Banks will take no more than they are directed to do by their customers. The people will here find another obstacle in the fact that the National Banks will not be able to manage the business for them without some compensation. If the Treasury Department had treated with the people directly in every village and town, as it could have done, all these lage and town, as it could have done, all these penses would have been saved. The amount of bscriptions to the 4 per cents will depend largely expenses would have been saved. The amount of subscriptions to the 4 per cents will depend largely upon the course of the gold market for the next twenty-two business days. The operations of the Syndicate give them great opportunities for the manipulation of the gold and bonds markets, and they are believed to have sometimes used this power to their advantage. The slight rise in gold yesterday was believed by some to be the beginning of an upward movement forced by the Syndicate, but it is hardly fair to intimate that they would go so far. It is perfectly fair, however, to call attention, as we have done, to the shrewd, calculating, unyielding, purely commercial spirit in which the Syndicate are dealing with the people in this matter of the popular loan. Yet these are the gentlemen who sak the people of the United States to release them from their agreement to receive payment of the bonds in silver, if the United States elected to pay in that metal. Gold has now become the most valuable, and they want to usurp the option which the United States has by the bond. Their demand certainly has no basis in the bargain, and, as for indulgence, they will get as much of that as they give.

indulgence, they will get as much of that as they give.

THE SILVER DOLLAR AND THE 4 PER CENTS.

The New York Herald came out about a fortnight ago in favor of the remonetization of the Daddy Dollar. But in its issue of Saturday it has the following short though not pithy editorial on the payment of the 4 per cent bonds in silver:

An evening contemporary asks, with a good deal of alarm, whether the new 4 per cents are to be paid in silver? Well, we should think not. It is hardly supposable that the Secretary of the Treasury and the eminent bankers who have undertaken to put out this loan would deliberately go to work to make themselves publicly ridiculous. But to offer this 4 per cent loan to the public here and in Europe, with the condition that it might be paid off in silver, which is now of such uncertain and variable value, would be the height of absurdity, because nobody would subscribe. It seems to us always eafe to assume that the United States Government is not a fool.

What does the Herald, if these are its views, want the silver dollar remonetized for? Merely for fun, or to supply coin-collectors with specimens? The act that authorized the; issue of the 4 per cents made them payable in gold or silver dollars at the pleasure of the United States before this contract, or in allowing the contract to be reasonabled by the other party to suit himself? When the United States borrowed the money on the honds that have been issued, it was on the two standard metals it judged to be most for the agreement that it should pay them, at maturity, in dollars of whichever was the cheapest. Such payment the lender agreed in terms to take. What we believe the majority of the voters of this country will insist mom is not only the remonetization of the silver dollar, but the respect metal,—in gold, if gold be then the cheaper; in silver, if that metal be then cheaper than gold

Traders' Insurance Company. 124
Chamber of Commerce. 70
Lincoln Park 9614
Chicago Gus-Light and Coke Co. stock. 140

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, June 18.—Gold opened at 105%, and closed at 105%. Borrowing rates fist, 2, 1½, 2½, and 3 per cent per annum and 1-64 per diem. There was a small failure in the room today, which was settled privately.

Government bonds were strong and higher, with increased demand, especially for some of the 6 per cent issues.

Railroad bonds were steady.

cent issues.

Railroad bonds were steady.

State bonds were unchanged.

The stock market was generally firm at the opening, and prices advanced % to %, but subsequently a heavy feeling set in, and there was a decline of % to 1½. The widgest fluctuations were in coal stocks, New York Central, and Lake Shore.

Later there was a recovery of from % to %, and as the day advanced there was a further recovery of % to 1½ from the lowest point of the afternoon. In final sales there was a fractional reaction in some cases, but the market in general closed firm. Lackswanna & Western advanced to 33% and closed at 33%. Delaware & Hudson rose to 27½ and reacted to 27%. Mortig & Essex advanced to 54% and closed at 54%. New York Central rose to 90%, Northwestern common to 21½, and preferred to 46%. Illinois Central fell off to 52% and recovered to 53. Pittsburg declined to 86% and closed at 87. Western Union was quiet at 60@60%. Lake Shore continued weak, solling at 47%/267%, the lowest figures of the day. The greatest advance was in St. Paul shares, which advanced to 21½ for common and 51½ for preferred. The former closed at 20%, and the latter at 51. Loaning rates for stocks to-day were 1-32 per diem for use of New York Central; Morris & Essex, or Delaware, Lackswanna & Western fiat to 1-64 for St. Paul preferred, and flat for Lake Shore and Rock Island. A rumor from Philadelphia early in the afternoon that the Pennsylvania Road would not take off its fast train was afterwards declared to be unfounded. The fast trains will be discontinued Monday. Transactions at the Exchange to-day were 145,000 shares, of which 15,500 were New York Central, 23,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Rock Island, 11,500 St. Paul, 2,000 Ohios, 8,700 Delaware & Hudson Canal, 49,000 Delaware, Lackswanna & Western, 3,200 Michigan Central, 11,000 Morris & Essex, and 11,800 Western Union.

Money market easy, 1@11½. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4.

Custom receipts, \$256,000.

The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed \$264,000.

Clearings, \$15,000,000.

Sterling—Long, 488; short

	Sterling-Long, 405, Blort, 49079.					
	GOVERNMENT BONDS.					
	Coupons, 81					
	New					
	Coupons, '67					
П	Coupons, '68115% Currencies12236					
1	New 5a 111					
ı	STOURS.					
4	Western Union 6014 Northwestern pfd 4614					
1	Western Union 60% Northwestern pid 40%					
J	Quicksilver preferred. 20 New Jersey Central 6%					
1	Quicksilver preferred. 20 New Jersey Central 614					
ı	Pacific Mail 19% Rock Island 9239					
١	Mariposa 2 St. Paul 20%					
1	Mariposa preferred 3 St. Paul preferred 51 Adams Express 94 Wabash 15					
1	Adams Express 94   Wabash 154					
1	Wells-Fargo 86 Fort Wayne 87					
1	American Express 46% Terre Haute 5					
1	United States Express 46 Terre Haute, pfd 5%					
ł	New York Central, 901/4 C. & A 793/4					
ł	Erie 5½ C. & A. preferred100					
1	Erie preferred 16 Ohio & Mississippi 34					
1	HAFICHI					
1	Harlem preferred 140 A. & P. Telegraph 18%					
ı	Michigan Central 39% Missouri Pacific 136					
ı	Panama 9412 C R & O 100					
1	Union Pacific, stock. 66 Hannibal & St. Jo 12%					
1	Lage Shore 474 Central Pacific bonds, 110					
ı	Illinois Central 53 Union Pacific bonds 108					
ı	Northwestern 21 U. P. sinking-fund 97					
ı	Northwestern 21 U. P. sinking-fund 97					
ľ	STATE BONDS.					
ı	Tennessee, old					
ı	Tennessee new 424 Missouri 109					
ı	Virginia, old 31					
ı	SAN FRANCISCO.					
۱						
ı	SAN FRANCISCO, June 18 The following are the					
I	latest quotations at the Stock Exchange;					

the Stock Exchange:

184 Justice.

7 Kentucky.

334 Leopard.

94 Mexican.

1534 Overman 22

474 Ophir.

7 Raymonde Ely.

16 Sliver Hill.

64 Savage.

10 Union Consolidated.

14 Yellow Jacket.

5 Eureka Consolidated.

17 WORLEANS.

Julia Cons. 5 Eureka Consolidated. 17

NEW ORLEANS,
NEW ORLEANS, June 18. — Gold, 104%@105%.
Sight exchange on New York, % premium.
Sterling exchange, bankers bills, 512%.
FOREIGN.
LONDON, June 18. — Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £20,000. 000.

Consols, money and account, 94 7-16.
United States Bonds—65s, 1044; '67s, 1064; 10-40s, 1094; new 5s, 1074;
New York Central, 88; Erie, 64; preferred, 15;
Illinois Central, 52.
Panis, June 18.—Renies, 105f 85c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instrument

on Monday, June 18:

Moitke st. 281 ft e of California av. sf. 25x125
ft. dated May 17.

Fulton st. 112 8-10 ft wof Elizabeth st. sf. 28x
1414 ft. with building, dated June 5.

Walton place. 170 ft e of Rush st. n f. 74x
45 4-10 ft. dated June 18.

North LaSalie st. 90 ft s of Maple st. w f. 30x
150 ft. dated June 18.

Napoleon place. 275 ft e of Hanover st. sf. 25x
124 9-10 ft, with buildings, dated June 2.

LILES OF THE COUNT-HOUSE.

Erena st. 75 ft s of Forty-seventh st. e f. 50x
125 ft. dated Juny 5. 1875.

COMMERCIAL,

The following were the receipts and shipment of the leading articles of produce in this city durin the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock or Monday morning, and for the corresponding tim

100	1877.	- 1876.	1877.	1876.
our, bris	6,915	8,701	6,531	13,214
heat, bu	20, 240	124, 427	8 828	156, 146
rn, bu	159, 171	230, 235	291, 955	356, 173
ts, bu	51,090	62, 440	26, 832	138, 336
e. bu	750	10, 764	1,925	
riev, bu	2,420	4,410	4, 221	P4H
ass seed. Ibs.	74,725	33, 490	31,556	2,050
axseed, lbs .		199,870	49,011	63, 370
corn, 1bs	114, 475	14,000	40,000	14, 448
meats, lbs	143,710	95,050	1,521,551	1, 430, 449
ef, tos			50	
ef, bris		*********	42	60
ork, bris	150		1,284	574
rd, lbs		40, 399	439, 640	488, 743
llow. lbs	13,025	57, 595	**** *** ***	20,000
atter, lbs	223, 474	121,082	166, 155	198, 168
ve hom, No.	4,672		2, 665	3,970
ttle, No	2, 176		2,660	2,915
еер, №	342			476
des, the		148, 264	120, 170	178,020
ghwines, bris		170	100	143
oot, lbs		286, 129	271,031	343,000
otatoes, bu	1,935	2,340	24	
al. tons		5, 438	621	317
ay, tons		30	60	10
amber, m		5, 383	1,950	2.4%
ingles, m	3,063	1,015	790	1, 343
il. bris	530		4,792	2.944
oultry, coops		38		
gs, pkgs		831	167	121
neese, bxs		3, 628	630	478
eans, bu	15		64	

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 5, 031 bu wheat, 1, 080 bu corn, 2, 068 bu cata, 1, 616 bn rye, 5, 740 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on yesterday morning: 15 cars No. 2 Northwestern wheat, 7 cars No. 3 spring, 7 cars rejected do (22 wheat); 12 cars No. 1 corn, 183 cars high-mixed, 9 cars new do, 7 cars new mixed, 262 cars No. 2 corn, 73 cars rejected do, 24 cars no grade (570 corn); 10 cars white oats, 14 cars No. 2 do, 23 cars rejected do (47 oats); 1 car No. 2 rye, 6 cars rejected do, 10 cars ejected barley. Total, 663 cars, or 273, 000 bu. Inspected out: 26, 889 bu wheat, 278, 026 bu corn, 23, 289 bu oats, 513 bn rye, 46, 127 bu barley.

A year ago yesterday 333 car-loads wheat were inspected into store, and 111 cars do two years ago.

any argument which may arrest the downward movement of prices. So far the temperature has been exceptionally low, and the rain-fall above the

been exceptionally low, and the rain-ran above the average.

It is reported that three or four of the firms who pack on English orders omitted (or declined) to render reports of stocks of provisions for the regular monthly statements. We do not know how the firms in question regard the recent ruling of the Board of Trade in regard to this matter, or that the omission was snything else than an oversight. It was yesterday remarked as curious that no representative of our Board of Trade was invited to join in a recent trip to Milwaukee.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and breadstuffs were weak, while provisions were steadier. The weather was bad,

provisions were steadier. The weather was bad, but reports from Eastern trading points were sugbut reports from Eastern trading points were suggestive of lower prices here, though British consols were quoted \$\frac{1}{2}\$c off, and there were rumors to the effect that the Russian forces had received orders to cross the Danube immediately. There were few shipping orders here; but it was whispered that another contract had been made to carry out a large quantity of provisions by the

There were few changes, and none worthy of note in the market for domestic dry goods, the demand continuing light, and prices remaining steady and firm. Groceries were in moderate demand, and most kinds were steadily held. Sugars were dall

and firm. Groceries were in moderate demand, and most kinds were steadily held. Sugars were dull and easy. Coffees and rice were strong. There was little change in the dried-fruit, canned goods, and fish markets. Butter was fairly active and firm. Cheese was dull and heavy. Prices of bagging, leather, and tobacco remained as before. Oils were quoted quiet, with lard offered at 3c and linseed at 4c decline from Saturday's prices.

The cargo lumber market was fairly active, the trading being chiefly in inch lumber. Piece-stuff was slow, but firmly held at recent prices. The yard business was light. Building materials were in fair demand, common brick being easier, though not in large supply, the late rains having interfered with the manufacture of brick. The wool market was steady, and the demand about equal to the supply, which is still light. Broom-corn was firmer and in moderate request. The seed market was again quiet, the offerings being light, and the demand small except for buckwheat. Green fruits were in fair supply and firmer early, but the showers checked trade, and subsequently prices were lower and irregular. Poultry was slow and easy, and eggs were firmer. Lake freights were dull and nearly nominal at 2c asked for corn to Buffalo. Room was taken for 40,000 bu corn.

Raii freights were dull, but nominally steady at

40,000 bu corn.

Rail freights were dull, but nominally steady at former rates. To New York 30c per 100 hs on grain, and 45c on boxed meats. To Boston, Portland, and Providence, 35c on grain and 50c on provisions. To interior New England points, 35c on grain. Provisions to Baltimore, 42c, and to Philadelphia, 43c. To Montreal, 25c on grain and 35c on provisions. "Fourth-class" rated 10c above

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD. Slowing were the exports from the scittes of the Atlantic seaboard for the d

g cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates

Week end g	Week end g	Week end g
June 18, "T. June 9, "T. June 17, "76, bris. 40, 331	20, 335	52, 250
bu. 373, 000	149, 308	1, 622, 864
bu. 821, 495	1,746, 455	1, 384, 394
bu. 2, 553	5, 392	5, 433
bu. 14, 964	64, 092	34, 624
bu. 98, 906	85, 730	57, 215
bu. 98, 906	85, 730	57, 215
ba. 2, 817, 148	4, 101, 101	2, 971, 811
ba. 6, 258, 779	7, 047, 557	5, 353, 805
GRAIN IN STORE IN NEW YORK. June 18, June 18, June 19, June 18, June 19, June 19, June 18, June 19, June 18, June 18, June 19, June 18, June 19, 1877. 1877. 1877. 1878. 1878. 1879.		

"CORNERS" AND THEIR CURE.

Numerons attempts have been made by the Chicago Board of Trade to solve the corner problem; but it can scarcely be said that the root of the matter has yet been reached, though the present rules are a vast improvement upon those in force four or five years ago. Corners have been more or less successful in the past in proportion to the dif-ficulty of effecting settlements or transfers of outstanding contracts. The market may be short, for instance, to Messrs. X. & Co., to the extent of 1,500,000 bu of wheat, the firm in question carrying all the cash wheat in store, in addition to the futures. If the whole of this shortage were direct, there would not be much difficulty; but the quantity is ty is largely increased, in effect, by the fact that the grain passes through many hands before reaching X. & Co., and very often at the same prices, or with only small differences. In the case of a corner, the great difficulty generally is in making settlements or transfers. The former is a slow operation; and the latter is impossible, in the chain, as the trade know too well. The result is the locking up of large sums of money, for margins (as in the case of operations in pork and lard last winter), which is entirely unnecessary, as the rules of fair trading would be satisfied with one margin protection between the first and last parties, if the desired transfer were made.

The season of corners is again upon us, and it behooves the Board of Trade to make another at-tempt to obviate the evil. The recent tendency of the trade is to a partial monopoly by a few firms, who are able, by means of well-known ramifica-tions, to force their way against the greater num-ber of their fellow operators, a most important feature in the new tactics being the locking up of capital in margins and cross-margins till the weak-er side can bear it no longer; and one of the most deplorable results is irremediable confusion in

business, without compensation to the squeezers for the risks they run.

We suggest that the Board of Trade should add to its rules a provision to the effect that on all contracts the seller shall have the right to demand a transfer to any party from whom he himself has the property bought, in consideration of \$1.00 paid down, and equal guarantee for the performance of the contract. It seems probable that some such provision would be of immense benefit to the trade at large, though possibly it would not inure to the benefit of any who may take delight in pushing their weaker brethren to the wall.

Chicago Customs June 18: Kearney & Swartchild, Chicago Customs June 18: Kearney & Swartchild, 2 cases watch materials; Benedict Bros., 4 cases glass and alabaster vases, 1 case gloves; Best, Russell & Co., 6 cases cigars; Lawrence & Martin, 5 cases cigars; Field, Leiter & Co., 22 pkgs dry goods; J. V. Farwell & Co., 2 cases dry goods; F. W. Hayne & Co., 30 hhds, 5 brls, 10 %-brls ale; J. Disp. & Hodenschown, 2 cases dry goods ale; Julien & Hedenschony, 2 cases dry goods. Amount collected, \$1,835.65.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet, and generally dull, but steady; the changes in price being unusually small. Hogs were in fair supply, but ruled steady under a good

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 5, 031 bu wheat, 1, 980 bu corn, 2, 003 bu oats, 1, 160 bu res, 5, 740 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on yesterday morning: 15 cars No. 2 spring, 7 cars rejected 60 (20 wheat); 12 cars No. 2 spring, 7 cars high-mixed, 9 cars new do, 7 cars new mixed, 202 cars No. 2 sorn, 73 cars rejected 60 (20 wheat); 12 cars No. 2 one 15 cars No. 2 do, 23 cars rejected do (37 oats); 1 cars No. 2 do, 25 cars No. 2 sorn, 73 cars rejected do (47 oats); 1 cars No. 2 do, 25 cars No. 2 sorn, 75 cars rejected do (47 oats); 1 cars No. 2 do, 25 cars new concessions on the part of holders here with the Liverpool (prime mess) pork market was is lower. Science of the control of the breadstiffs shipped from the city during last week:

Shipped. Flowr. Wheat. Corn. 2016.

Shipped

75c for country. Sales were made of 100 bris city at

The c: and 60 bris prime selected country at 796.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull, with little change in prices, but a downward tendency in sympathy with wheat. Buyers held off for a decline, taking only two or three small lots for immediate local use. Sales were reported of 95 bris spring extras, partly at \$7.87\%; and 50 bris rye flour on private terms. The market closed with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, \$9.00@9.75; medium do, \$8.00 @8.75; common do, \$7.00@7.25; choice Minnesota spring, \$8.50@8.50; medium do, \$8.00@8.50; choice patents, \$9.50@10.50; medium do, \$8.00@8.50; choice patents, \$9.50@10.50; medium do, \$8.00@8.50; choice patents, \$9.50@10.00; choice smilly flour (spring), \$7.50@8.00; medium do, \$7.00@7.50; spring extras, \$9.50@7.00; choice spring superfines, \$5.00@5.50; medium do, \$4.50@5.00. Rye flour, \$4.75@5.25. Quotations will probably be reduced to day, unless wheat turns strongly upward.

Bran—Was active and lower. Sales were reported of flo tons at \$12.50 per ton on track, and \$12.00@13.00 free on board cars.

free on board cars.

Middlings—Sale was made of 10 tons \$17.00 per ton on track.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons \$17.00 per ton on track.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was made of 20 tons coarse at \$17.00 per ton on track.

WHRAT—Was moderately active, in futures, and irregularly weak, declining \$4,604c, and closing like lower than Saturday's latest prices. Liverpool and conton was easier, with a downward and the foliation of the declining states and irregularly weak declining states prices. Liverpool and could not be supposed to the foliation of the edited was easier, with a downward track and again exceeded by the shipments, but the news brought out extended by the shipments, but the news brought out extended by the shipments, but the news brought out extended by the shipments, but the news brought out extended by the shipments, but the news brought out extended by the shipments, but the news brought out extended by the shipments was relatively stronger, being scarce, though not much was wanted; it soid at 1 soid at 1 shipping orders leaf there, but the only demand was for car lots to go to interfor points. Correspondence from Great Britain indicates that particle in the trade there think an advance of 5s per quarter before the coming harvest to be not improbable, and closed forcers least the fact to be not improbable, and closed strongers least the sace product and the second of the second o

July, closing at \$1.43. Cash sales were limited to 4.000 bu No. 2 spring at \$1.43. (a) too be rejected do at 90c; and 700 bu by sample at \$1.00(1.31) ou track. Total, \$1.00 bu. MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet and easier. Sales were 3.400 bu by sample at \$1.50(81.40) on track, and 700 bu do at \$1.50(81.70) free on board car. Graded lots were entirely nominal.

CORN—Was active said irregularly weak, declining 144, and closing 146, 840 closing 146, 840

6 800 bu rejected at 35c.

Wheat—Sales of 75,000 bu No. 2 at \$1.42\(\phi\)1.42 Mess Pork—Sales of 250 bris seller August at \$12.77%. Mess Fork—Sales of 250 bris seller August at \$12.77%.

LATENT.

Mess pork was quiet and steady, with sales of 2,000 bris at \$12.725\square\text{m}\$ 2.876 August.

Lard was steady; sales of 2,000 tos at \$8.77\square\text{for July, and \$8.85 for August.}

Wheat was moderately active and irregular, closing about the same as on Change. July sold at \$1.24\text{s}\$ 1.25\text{m}\$, 1.25\text{m}\$, 1.25\text{m}\$, 1.25\text{m}\$, 1.25\text{m}\$, 1.25\text{m}\$, 1.25\text{m}\$, 1.25\text{m}\$, 1.25\text{m}\$, 1.26\text{m}\$, 1.25\text{m}\$, 1.26\text{m}\$, 1.25\text{m}\$, 1.26\text{m}\$, 1.25\text{m}\$, 1.26\text{m}\$, 1.25\text{m}\$, 1.26\text{m}\$, 1.26

Oats were quiet.

Mess pork was quiet and steady, closing at \$12.60@ 12.65 for July; \$12.72\square\text{20} = 12.75 for August; and \$12.87\square\text{20} = 12.75 for September. Cash sales were reported of 1,500 bris seller August at \$12.72\square\text{20} = 12.75.

Lard was nominally steady at \$8.75 seller July and \$8.82\square\text{20} seller August.

Short ribe were in demand and higher, with sales of 100,000 as at \$8.70\square\text{20} for August.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was firm at \$2.0462. 14.
BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and firm, crooked being quoted higher. The supply is probably under 2,000 tons, with a few lots to arrive. It is said that the new crop in every section, except perhaps Nebraska, will be less than last year, the acreacy sown to progressors. BUTTER-Trade was fairly active, and the market

was firm at very full prices. The receivts continue large, but the outward movement also is of liberal proportions, and at the moment the supply on hand is not oppressive. Sales were effected at the range of prices following: Choice yellow, 17620c; medium to good, 13&15c; inferior to common, 4911c.

BAGGING—Little change was noted in the situation of the bagging market. Grain bags were in fair of the bagging market. Grain bags were in fair demand and were firm, while other lines were quoted quiet and steady. We repeat our list: Stark A, 23c; Montaup, 22c; Peeriess, 22c; Lewiston, 20c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 18c; Amoskeag, 19c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 14@16c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; do double.

Creek. 190; American, 180; Amoskeag, 190; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 146/160; gunnies, single, 146/150; do double, 240/24/50.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were- in fair request. Common brick range from \$4.0064.50, the inside being for North Side stock. The market is not firm, though some manufacturers say they are selling brick as fast as they are unchanged. Quotations: Common brick, \$4.0064.50; pressed brick, \$14.00618.00; lime in bulk, \$606805; do in bris, 900; Michigan stucco, \$1.75 per bri; plastering hair, 390; market there was no appearance of activity. Orders, as berectore, are restricted to such quantities as are needed for current trade, and under continued fiberal offerings and in sympathy with the Sastern market, the resimal selection of selection of the s

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was a moderate movement in foreign and domestic dried fruits at unchanged prices. We azain quote:
Forkion—Dates, 66856c; figs. layers, 9611c; Turkish prunes, old. 76975c; do new. 736634c; raisins, layers, 91.7561.80; loose Muscatel, \$2.2002.20; Valendia, 756273c; citron, 20021c.
Domestic—Aiden apples, 18661c; Michigan do. 55626c; Bouthers, 45665c; blackberries, 75668c; raspberries, 28625c; pitted cherries, 17618c.
NUTS—Filberts, 1156212c; almonds, Terragons, 1962 20c; French wainuts, 1056211c; Grenoble wainuts, 14 61456c; Brazils, 76275c; pecans, Toxas, 75668c; do, Missouri, 68656c; Wilmington peanuts, 66655c; Tennelle Marcher, 19685c, Milmington peanuts, 66655c; Tennelle Milmington peanuts, 66655c; Milmington peanuts, 66655c; Milmington peanuts, 6665c; Milmington peanuts

while coffees, rice, and most all other lines were held firmly at previous figures. Trade was reported quiet. We quote:

Rick—Ca-O. A. lava. 28-622-56; Java. No. 2, 269
27c; choice to fancy Rio. 28-622-56; roasting, 196
27c; choice to fancy Rio. 28-622-56; roasting, 196
196c; singapore Java. 246-25c.
Siga Ras—Fatent cut loaf, 12Mc; crushed. 12%-622-56; roasting, 196
196c; chiquan and and and an experimental and an experime

and prime dry kip and calf, 15@10c; dry-salted hides. and prime dry kip and calf, 18618c; dry-salted hidea.

11c; deacon skina 43.550c.

11c; HWINES - Were quiet and unchanged. Sale was reported of 50 pris at \$1.07 per gallon.

OLLS-Lard and linesed were week and lower, the former declining Sc and the latter 4c per gallon.

Other olia were steady at Starday's quotations. Following is the recommendation. Carbon, 110 deg. test. 1596c; so. 1696c; so

othy. \$1.0001.90; clover, \$5.00; hax \$1.0001.70; hungarian, 40650c; millet, 80650c; buckwheat, \$1.45 & 61.60.

SALT—Was in fair request and steady: Fine salt, \$1.10; ordinary coarse, \$1.50; dairy, without bags, \$3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, \$4.00 to any quotable change ruling a common, \$30635c; good on any quotable change ruling a common, \$30635c; good do, \$39640c; medium, 456650c; good do, 50655c; thee. \$56680c; faney, \$1.00 & 1.50.

INFRIAT—Common, 29635c; good do, \$56886c; medium, 496642c; good do, 45648c; fine, 57652c; finest, \$5660c, choice, 65070c; choicest, 70675c.

Young Hyson—Common, 29638c; good do, 32635c; medium, 40632c; good do, 45688c; fine, 57652c; finest, 55660c, choice, 65070c; choicest, 900681.00.

JAPAN—Common, 28630c; good common, 32635c; medium, 40642c; good medium, 40642c; fine, 45668c; finest, \$5656c; choices, 50656c; choicest, 900685c.

OOLONGS—Common 28630c; good common, 32635c; medium, 40642c; good medium, 40642c; fine, 45668c; finest, \$5656c; choices, 50656c; choicest, 900685c.

WOOL—Was in fair demand, the light receipts sailing on arrival at quotations.

WOL—Was in fair demand, the light receipts and the marketing of wool in the Northwest. The receipts are chiefly unwashed wools. Quotations: New medium unwashed wools. 20255c; fine do, 18623c; fine fleece, washed, 30634c; medium do, 30635c; tub wools, 30638c.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, S. 100 head. The supply was moderate, but there was only a restricted demand for any class of stock, and scarcely more than a half of the offerings were disposed of. Buyers insisted upon lower prices, and, as holders would not yield, trading was extremely slow. The quality of the supply and the character of advices from the East both operated arainst an active movement, and, judging from the tone of yesterday's market, the present week will prove quite as unfavorable to the selling interest as was the previous one. Sales were reported at \$3.00seb.20, —the bulk at \$3.25%.00 for butchers' stock, and heavy of the supply steers. The market and the heavy of the supply steers. The market and the supply of the sup

ing i, 110 to 1, wo Menium Grades—Steers in fair Bean, wosn-ing 1, 100 to 1, 250 hs. Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for eity slaughter, weighing 800 to 1, 100 hs.

weighing 800 to 1,100 bs. 3.5064.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattie, weighing 700
to 1,050 bs. 3.5064.30
Inferior—Light and thin cows, helfers, stags, buils, and scalawag steers. 2.7568.00
Veals—Per 100 bs (natives) 2.8065.50

No. Ar. Price, No. 10 to 2.805.50

Ar. Price, No. 1,318 58.20 21
Perss. 1,017 54.00
35. 1,210 5.40.2 41 Perss. 1,017 54.00
35. 1,210 5.40.2 41 Perss. 1,017 54.00
35. 1,220 48 Texas. 890 3.60
39. 1,183 4.85 68. 775 3.50
29. 1,019 4.30 65. 780 3.50
20. 1,019 4.30 65. 780 3.50
40 Texas. 1,008 4.00 48 Texas. 822 3.55
20. 10 20 Texas. 896 4.00 23 cows. 848 3.25
21 Texas. 890 4.00
13. 10 13. 913 3.20
HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, 10,500 head. The receipts were pretty full for the first day of the week, and expecting a materially increased supply for Tucsday buyers held off for a decline, and they see were at 24.5068.40 for common to prir 100 bb. Sales were at 24.5068.40 for common to prir 100 bb. Sales were at 24.5068.40 for common to prir 100 bb. Sales were at 24.5068.40 for common to prir 100 bb. Sales were at 24.5068.40 for common to prir 100 bb. Sales and inferior mixed lots sold at 24.0064.40, and culis at \$3.0063.75. The market closed weak.

No. Ar. Price, No. Ar. Price, No. Ar. Price.

Stips and inferior mixed lots soid at \$4.0064.40, and culle at \$3.0063.75. The market closed wark.

No. Ar. Price. No. Ar. Price. No. Ar. Price. 239, ...16 \$4.80 63. ...16 \$4.00 82. ...167 \$4.80 63. ...16 \$4.00 82. ...167 \$4.80 63. ...16 \$4.00 82. ...167 \$4.80 63. ...16 \$4.00 64. ...167 \$4.80 63. ...16 \$4.00 64. ...20 4.53 63. ...224 4.90 66. ...21 4.00 79. ...167 \$4.00 63. ...224 4.90 64. ...20 4.53 630 ...289 4.75 110. ...231 4.60 65. ...294 4.55 69. ...289 4.75 110. ...231 4.60 65. ...283 4.55 69. ...293 4.70 65. ...227 4.60 79. ...263 4.55 69. ...293 4.70 65. ...227 4.60 79. ...263 4.55 69. ...296 4.65 29. ...198 4.60 62. ...214 4.55 69. ...296 4.65 29. ...198 4.60 62. ...214 4.55 69. ...296 4.65 69. ...199 4.60 62. ...214 4.55 61. ...259 4.55 69. ...296 4.65 69. ...199 4.60 62. ...214 4.55 61. ...259 4.55 69. ...296 4.55 69. ...199 4.60 63. ...217 4.55 61. ...259 4.55 69. ...296 4.55 69. ...199 4.60 63. ...217 4.55 61. ...259 4.55 69. ...199 4.60 63. ...214 4.55 61. ...259 4.55 69. ...199 4.60 63. ...214 4.55 61. ...259 4.55 69. ...199 4.60 63. ...214 4.55 61. ...259 4.55 69. ...199 4.60 63. ...214 4.55 61. ...259 4.55 69. ...199 4.60 63. ...214 6.55 61. ...259 4.55 69. ...199 4.60 63. ...214 6.55 61. ...259 4.55 69. ...199 4.60 63. ...214 6.55 61. ...259 4.55 69. ...199 4.60 63. ...214 6.55 61. ...259 4.55 69. ...199 4.60 63. ...217 6.50 61. ...259 4.55 69. ...199 4.60 63. ...217 6.50 61. ...259 4.55 69. ...199 4.60 63. ...217 6.50 61. ...259 4.55 69. ...199 4.60 63. ...217 6.50 61. ...259 4.55 69. ...199 4.60 63. ...217 6.50 61. ...259 4.55 69. ...199 4.60 63. ...217 6.50 61. ...259 4.55 69. ...199 4.60 63. ...217 6.50 61. ...259 4.55 69. ...199 4.60 63. ...217 6.50 61. ...259 4.55 69. ...199 4.60 63. ...217 6.50 61. ...259 4.55 69. ...199 4.60 63. ...219 6.50 61. ...259 4.50 61. ...259 4.50 61. ...259 4.50 61. ...259 4.50 61. ...259 4.50 61. ...259 4.50 61. ...259 4.50 61. ...259 4.50 61. ...259 4.50 61. ...259 4.50 61. ...259 4.50 61. ...259 4.50 61. ...259 4.50 61. ...259 4.50 61. ...259 4.50 61. ...2

\$5.44.

BUFFALO, June 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,131; dull and slow; offerings mainly fair to medium quality; best shippers, \$6.50; butchers and medium shippers, \$5.75; 64.00; common butchers, \$4.62/495.00; stockers, \$4.45.

shippers, \$4.00; common butchers, \$4.62; \$68.00; common butchers, \$4.62; \$68.00; common butchers, \$4.62; \$68.00; stockers, \$4.45.

Sixer and Lambs-Receipts, \$2.00; dull; demand lights and butchers, \$4.62; \$60.00\$.35; coarse, \$1.504.00; good clipped sheep, \$5.000\$.35; coarse, \$1.504.00; good clipped sheep, \$5.000\$.35; coarse, \$1.504.00; good light, \$4.80; good heavy, \$4.80; good leavy, \$6.48; best, \$5.00. \$2.480; good light, \$4.80; good heavy, \$6.48; best, \$5.00. \$2.480; good light, \$4.80; good heavy, \$6.48; best, \$5.00. \$2.480; good light, \$4.80; good heavy, \$6.48; best, \$5.00. \$2.480; good light, \$4.80; good heavy, \$6.48; best, \$5.00. \$2.480; good light, \$4.80; good heavy, \$6.48; best, \$5.00. \$2.49; good light, \$6.49; good heavy, \$6.48; best, \$5.00. \$2.49; good light, \$6.49; good heavy, \$6.48; best, \$5.00. \$2.49; good light, \$6.49; good heavy, \$6.48; best, \$6.00; good light, \$6.00; good, \$1.00; to \$1.400 lbs, \$0.60; light, \$6.00; good, \$1.00; to \$1.400 lbs, \$0.60; light, \$6.00; ligh

LUMBER.

The cargo market was moderately active, the sales being prigripally of inch stuff, dealers being unwilling to pay the prices asked for two-inch. The offerings were about 28 cargoes, and about half the fleet was sold. Retailers and buyers from hand to mouth and country merchants are said to be doing the same thing. Everybody is now waiting to see what effect the recent rains will have on the late drives of logs. Every shower is supposed to improve the prospect for getting out logs, and furnish the bears with another argument for lower prices. Plece stuff was slow at \$7.5068.00, and common inch was easy at \$8.5069.00, and fair to good do was quoted at \$9.256;12.00. Lath were steady at \$1.25, and shingles at \$2.0062.25.

Sales: Cargo schr Lumberman, from Black Lake, 140,000 ft fair boards and strips at \$9.25; 25,000 pcs lath at \$1.25, cargo schr Lumberman, from Black Lake, 140,000 ft, largely boards, at \$9.3754, 35,000 pcs lath at \$1.25, cargo schr, Lumberman, from Duncan City, 725,000 ft, largely boards, at \$9.3754.

The yard market was less at \$10.8754.

They are market was less at \$10

BY TELEGRAPII. FOREIGN CITIES. The following were received by the Chicago Board of

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
LONDON, June 18.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet;
California club, 12s 55/612s 9d; California white, 12s 2d
612s 5d; spring, 12s/15s 9d. Corn steady. MARK
LANK—Wheat rather easier. Corn steady. Cargoes on
coast—Wheat rather easier. Corn steady. Cargoes on
passage—wheat rather easier. Corn steady. Country
market—English and French generally cheaper. Farmers' deliveries English wheat during the week, 20,000
625,000 qrs. pri deliverice del 25.000 qrs.
225.000 qrs.
Liverpool, June 18-11 a. m.-Flour, 27632a.
Liverpool, June 18-11 a. m.-Flour, 27632a.
Liverpool, June 18-11 a. m.-Flour, 27632a.
Liverpool, 128 26612a 11d. Corn, 228 26622a 6d. Pork, 54s.

LONDON, June 18.—Cousols opened 94 13-16, declined to and closed at 24.7-16.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LITERFOOL, June 18.—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 32s;
No. 2, 27s.

No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 11s ed; white, No. 1, 12s ed; No. 3, 40c.

3, 12s 2d; club, No. 1, 12s 11d; No. 2, 12s ed. CoraNo. 1, 22s ed: No. 2, 22s 3d.

Phovisions—Pork, 54s. Lard, 45s.

Livenpool., June 18—2 p. m.—Provisions—Lard.

Representation of the correction of t

ATTENEROOL, June 18.—Corrow-Easter, but not quotable lower; 6 5-10@64d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; american, 7,000.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, 12a 2d@12s 6d; do elub, 12s 6d;12a 11d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 11s 3d@13s. Flour—Western canal, 27@32s. Corn—Western mixed, 23s 3d@23s 6d. Oats and Barley unchanged. Peas—Canadian, 34s.
CLOVES-SEED—American, 45@50s.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 34s. Prime mess beef, 80s.
Lard—American, 44s. Cheese—Fine American, 62s.
Bacos—Long clear, 34s 6d; short do, 34s.
Tallow-40s.

Bacon—Long clear, 34s 6d; short do, 34s.
Tallow—40s.
Patholaum—Spirits, 8s 9d; refined, 12s.
Linserd OIL—37s.
Resis—Common, 5s 3d; pale, 13s.
Spirits of Tunpentine—27s@27s 6d.
'London, June 18.—Tallow—43s 6d.
Linserd OIL—82s.
Antwerp, June 18.—Patholaum—29s.

AMERICAN. CITIES.

AMERICAN. CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

New York, June 18.—Grain—Wheat very dull throughout, with little demand from any source, and values arain quoted weak and unsettled; sales of 8,000 bu No. 2 red Western afloat to local millers at \$1.75; and 3,800 bu No. 3 Milwankee spring, so-called, delivered from store for export, at \$1.48; No. 2 Milwankee spring good, afloat, 8,000 bu reported at \$1.63, though up to \$1.70 saked for strict prime; No. 2 Chicago do afloat quoted at \$1.80 @1.63 per bu. Corn much depressed and quoted fully 1 @1%c per bu lower at the opening on a moderate inquiry, but ruled steady during the day at an early reduction on freer movement for prompt and forward delivery, and left at last call firmly at an advance of \$4.60 per bu from the lowest figures; sales of 441,000 bu for all deliveries at 57@57%c; new crop mixed Western ungraded, 55@50; yellow and Western, 61@62c, and dull in the absence of important call for supplies, especially from the export interest, and prices quoted depressed and unsettled.

Ockan Ferious-Berth freights somewhat brisker, but at low figures; rates on provisions show a decline; main call for room for grain, provisions, and cotton;

but at low figures; rates on provisions ahow a decline main call for room for grain, provisions, and cotton; chartering movement moderate at about previous quo-tations; for Liverpool, engagement of 8,000 bu wheat

tations; for Liverpool, engagement of 8,000 bu wheat at 4d per bn.

Provisions—Mess pork in moderate request, opening easier and closing at firmer prices; sales 1,100 bris at \$13.90 and 100 bris clear at \$16.00; other kinds dull; Western prime mess nominal for forward delivery; Western mess quiet, with June options quoted at the close nominal; July, \$13.85:513.75; August, \$13.85; September, \$13.90:95; sales 10 bris Aug., \$13.85.02 meats generally inactive, and again quoted depressed and irregular in price; middles in slack demand throughout; long-clear Western at 7c. Lard more freely dealt in for early delivery at easier rates, closing firmer; Western steam for early delivery, sales of 865 tcs new at \$0.0069.024; for forward delivery, Western steam more freely purchased; quoted June at the close nominal; July, \$9.024;69.05; August, \$9.15; September, \$3.20;99.25; November, \$8.87;498.05; seller the remainder the year, \$8.90. Refined lard quiet.

Tallow—Quiet; steady; sales equal to 3,900 lbs at 80.

SUGARS-Raw quiet; dull at previous figures frefining SUBARS—Raw quiet; dull at previous grues freining Cuba, 94c; good. 10c; prime, 10/4c; fair to very choice grocery, 10/4@10/4c; centrifugal, 10/4@11/4c; refined in generally slack demand. WHISKY—Dull; offered at \$1,11/4. To the Western Associated Press.

refined in generally offered at \$1.114.

WHISKY-Dull; offered at \$1.114.

To the Western Associated Fress.

New Yorks. June 18.—Corrox—Quiet but steady at 11.11-69.11 13-16c; futures quiet; June. 11.59c; July. 11.65c; August. 11.74@11.75c; September, 11.68c; October, 11.34@11.35c; November, 11.21c; February, 11.51@11.54c; March, 11.68@11.72c.

FLOUR—Market dull; slightly in buyers favor; receipta, 9,000 bris; No. 2, \$3.50@5.00; super-State and Western, \$5.75@8.25; common to good extra, \$6.50@6.00; good to choice, \$6.66@6.75; white wheat extra, \$6.80@7.00; fance, \$7.05@7.00; attra Ohio, \$6.50@5.00; super-Ohio, \$6.50@5.00; s 6. 90; good to choice, \$8. 95.96.75; white wheat extra, \$6. 80.97.00; fance, \$7.05.27.00; extra Ohio, \$8. 50.8 \$6. 80.87.00; fance Ohio, \$8. 50.8 \$6. 80.87.05; st. Louis, \$8. 60.610.25; Minnesota patent process, \$7. 75.96.25. Rive flour quiet at \$4. 50.68.5. 10. Conn.-Mial.—Steady; \$2. 80.68.3. 30. Grain—Wheat—Market duli; in buyers' favor; receipta, 74, 000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1. 80.68.62; No. 2 Milwaukee, nominally, \$1.85.81.70; white red Western, \$1.75; ungraded apring, \$1.46. Ryemarket duli; western, 75.67.82. Barley quiet. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn lower; receipts, 134, 000 bu; ungraded Western mixed, \$66.656; unsound do, \$2.5; steam mixed, \$55.966.57.5c; yellow Western, \$2.8.50.50; steam mixed, \$55.966.57.5c; yellow Western, \$2.8.50.50; steam mixed, \$55.966.57.5c; yellow Western, \$2.8.50.50; unightly in buyers' favor; light trade; Western\_mixed and State, 40.666.

Hgus sreet had unchanged.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

HOYS—Jull; Western, 8:612c.

GROCKRIES—Coffee quiet but firm. Rio cargoes, 18%

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Rio cargoes, 18%

GROCKRI

CHERON-Heavy at 502 DO.

Whisen-Heavy at 502 DO.

Whisen-Market dull at \$1.1101.1136.

New Orleans, June 18.—FLOUR—Dull and nominal; subers, \$5.25; XX. \$6.0026.25; XXX. \$6.5020.25; high grades, \$9.25010.00. Corn scarce and drm; \$62.50; XX. \$6.5020.25; high grades, \$9.25010.00. Corn scarce and drm; \$62.50; XX. \$6.5020.25; high grades, \$9.25010.00. Corn scarce and drm; \$62.50; XX. \$6.5020.25; high grades, \$9.25010.00. Corn scarce and drm; \$62.50; XX. \$6.5020.25; high grades, \$9.25010.00. Corn scarce and drm; \$10.000. The corn scarce and scarce and

Whisky—quiet; \$1.0561.11.
GROCERIBS—Coffee scarce and firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 17620%c in gold. Sugar steady, with a fair demand; inferior, 7c; common to good common. 860%c; fair to fully fair, 9%60%c; prime to choice, 9%600%c; centrifusqi, 10c; yellow clarified, 11621%c. Molasses quiet but steady; common, 4oc; fair. 5%67%c. to choice, 5%600c. Rice quiet but from 5%67%c. Ballings. Ballings.

1846.
COFFEE-Active and strong; Rio cargoes, 18462304c;
jobbing, 1846214c.
WHISKY-Dull at \$1.11.
RECRIPTS-Flour, 1,000 bris; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn,
28,000 bu; oata, 11,200 bu.
SMIPMENTS-None.

WHISKY-Quiet; \$1.07.
INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS.
June 18.-FLOUR-rirm and un-

INDIANAPOLIS. June 18.—FLOUR—FIFM and un-changed, GRAIN—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn dulf and lower; high mixed, 43e bid; mixed, 45e; July, 45e; Au-gust, 44e.
PROVISIONS—Steady: clear rib, 86,90; shoulders, 44.75; hams, 38,2569,00. Lard—Steam, 8946896; kettle: 85,460; HOSS—Dull; \$4,2564,50; receipts, 1,400 head. MEMPHIS. MEMPHIS. June 18.—Corton—Steady at 114c; sales 4(3) bales; receipts, 99; shipments, 1,500; stock, 15,-

OSWEGO, June 18. — GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee club, \$1. 75; No. 2 do, \$1.63. Corn—Western mixed ann. Boston, June 18.—Bunker Hill anniversary; as

COTTON. GALVESTON, June 18.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11½c; net receipts, 114 bales; gross receipts, 115; nales, 39; coastwise, 12.

Montag, June 18.—Cotton—Ensier; middling, 11e; charles of the second of the s

DRY GOODS.

New York, June 18.—Men's wear woolens and fan-nels in steady demand and firmly held by agents; coun-goods continue in fair request and firm; brown shee-ings, denims and light weight brown ducks closely see CLEVELAND, June 18.—PETROLEUM-Markes onlessed steady; standard white, 110 test, 124c.
PITTSBURG, June 18.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, \$1.971-62.00 at Parkers; refined, 13%c in Philadel-

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, June 18.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—

It seems to be taken for granted in Indiana that
Mr. Hendricks will be the next Democratic candidate for President. Hendricks and Hampton—how
would that suit?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Remonetization of silver for the sake of resump-tion, as the declared purpose of the Administra-tion, will sweep Ohio. Under any other banner, no matter what the phrases of evasion, Ohio ceases to be Republican.—Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.

We are opposed to any more laws making a difference in the money that the people are compelled to take and in the money that the Government will take. Money that is good enough for the people is good enough for the Government.—Lebanon (Pa.) Courier (Rep.).

Mr. Tilden's attempt to reopen a fruitless but exciting controversy, that was finally decided by a legal tribunal invented by his partisan supporters, and to divert attention from questions of practical administration to a dead issue, cannot be too strongly condemned.—Paliaddiphia Press (Rep.).

The Democracy has a chronic habit of blundering. It has committed no graver blunder than to start a new career on the defunct Issue, and to stirup fresh agitation on the Presidential election. The Republican party asks no better fortress than the finality of the ballot and the decisions of constitutional tribunals.—Utica Herald (Rep.).

The Administration should take its ground on

the analysis of the oscillations and the accisions of constitutional tribunals.—Utica Herula (Rep.).

The Administration should take its ground on the silver and other questions upon general principles, and not for the purpose of favorably influencing certain States or certain localities. It would be far better to suffer a defeat in Ohio than to compromise one jot of the hard-money ideas to which President Hayes and his Capinet are pledged.—Boston Transcript (Rep.).

Our Milton Sayler is a bold navigator of the political seas. He received a gilt-edged invitation to the white-ploved conspiracy of the Manhattan Club in honor of Tom Hendricks, at which the Democratic chickens of a New York breed were to be hatched for 1880. Milton declined. He believes with Senator Beck that the star of Democracy, like the star of empire, should take its way Westward.—Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

If the Democracy can present to the country

Westward.—Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

If the Democracy can present to the country nothing better than a set of political adventurers, sustaining the fortunes of a disappointed candidate for the Presidency, the party must be moribund indeed. The Tildenite will become the Jacobite of American politics, without any of his elevating sentiment, but with more than his malignity and obtuseness. We need hardly add that he will be left as hopelessly behind in the rapid development of national issues as the partisans of the royal reproducts of last century ever were.—New York Times (Rep.).

Times (Rep.).

Gov. Young, of Ohio, has written a letter explaining his reasons for refusing another nomination, which almost makes us sorry that he has declined. He says he is too poor and the Governor's salary too small to allow him to take the place for another term. That shows him a sensible man. If only all our citizens who can not afford it would go out of political life a great number of helpless women and children would be saved from disagreeable struggles with genteel poverty, and a good many ambitions men would preserve themselves from inevitable disappointment.—New York Herald (Ind.).

the President supports. They are conspicuously on record in this regard in their constant efforts to destroy local self-government in the South ever since it was restored, though, prior to the 4th of March, they pretended to desire it. They are now working hand-in-hand with the rabid Republicans to break down what is known as the "Southern policy," because it does not include their class in the list of office-holders.—Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche (Ind. Dem.).

the list of office-holders.—Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche (Ind. Dem.).

The whole country presidential chair a man who, if not showy or brilliant, is a rounded, well-balanced man, with ideas up to the times, and resolution enough to be deterred by no opposition to their application. He means to do all he can to harmonize his fellow-eitizens of all sections on the basis of the Constintion, to promote genuine Civil-Service reform, to purify all Departments of the Government, and to give the neople a sound currency and general prosperity,—and to that end he has cleared the decks for action by declaring that he will not be a candidate for re-election. Let the people meet him half way, and we are sure to have an Administration which shall forever stand as an oasis in the midst of so much that is barren and discreditable in our politics.—Boston Journal (Rep.).

That Illinois law which allows juries in cases of homicide to fix the penalty in their verdicts does not seem to be promotive of even-handed justice. If the Rev. Mr. McChee, whose trial has just been concluded at Dixon, Ill., with a conviction, is guilty of murder in the first degree in poisoning his wife. If that is not his crime he ought to have been acquitted. But the jury, under the law, let off McGhee with fourteen years' imprisonment, the lowest penalty for the variety of homicide of which they found him guilty. It is said that there has not been an execution in Dixon County for forty years. If capital punishment has ceased to be in that county and in the State of Illinois, in consequence of the new law, there is all the more reason why juries on murder trials should not make their verdices on murder trials should not make their verdicts an obvious farce, as the Dixon one has done. We trust that such miscarriages of justice will not find imitation in other States.—New York Journal of Commerce.

A prominent member of the Cabinet recently said that it was the purpose of the President to make

Corpus Active and strong: Bio cargoes, 186(420)48; Whith Corpus 4: 11.

RECRIFTS—Flower, 1.000 bris; whesa, 17,000 but; corn, 20,000 to 10.45, 11.200 ber.

Br. Louts, 11.200 bris; whesa, 17,000 but; corn, 20,000 to 10.45, 11.200 ber.

Br. Louts, 11.200 bris; whesa, 17,000 but; corn, 20,000 to 10.45, 11.200 ber.

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Br. Louts, 11.200 bris; whesa, 20,000 to 10.45, 11.200 bris; whesa, 20,000 bris; caps, 20,000 bris; whesa, 20,000 bris; caps, 20,000 bris; whesa, 20,000 bris; caps, 20,000 bris; whesa, 20,000 bris; whesa, 20,000 bris; caps, 20,000 bris; whesa, 20,000 bris; caps, 20,000 bris; bris

What Mr. Proude Can De When He Tries. From J. A. Proudes "Leaves from a South African Journal."

The climate of Natal is exquisite. The days are brilliant and not overpoweringly hot. The nights are cool and fragrant with orange blossoms. The stars shine with a steady lustre. The fredies gleam. The moth-hawk hunts his finitering prey. The Indian Ocean means on the shore, and will mean on till the day which Tinteret has painted, when the ships shall drift deserted on the waves, and the inhabitants of the carth shall have passed away from it forever." Mr. Froude saw pythons playing with the ship's cable. There are some large enakes in the woods. One of his Natal hosts told him that one night as he was cantering down his avenue he saw, or thought he saw, a tree lying in the road. He got oft to remove it, when the tree became alive and attacked him. He was in evening dress, and had no weapon of any kind. The engagement lasted for twenty minutes, when, getting tired of it, he made a slipknot in his silk pocket-handkerchief, passed it ower the python's neck, and then, drawing it tight, he jumped on his horse and dragged the creature behind him into Durban. There, as it seemed dead, he pulled it into a warehonse for the night. The next morning on going to look at it he found it had recovered; not wishing to renew the fight, it dashed pass thim and rolled into the forest.

MUSTEREL

The Grand Jury Ma port and Return Home

A Few of the Come in Bail;

And the Others Will Up in Court T ing.

Why the Hickey Case Did---What the Thinks of

The Testimony Taken to to Another Grand J

The special Grand Jury finis day morning, and, having mad no necessity for further special shadows to the second to the special specia

place:
Judge Booth—Have you
make. gentlemen?
Foreman Gray—We have,
And he handed a bundle

Honor.
The Court—These presentast
Grand Jury of this county?
Foreman Gray—Yes, sir,
The indictments were order
file, but Clerk Barrett put

Foreman Gray—No, sit. Whashess.

The Court—Then, gentlemen Court, and, as I doubt not, the county, for your unwearied itaking thoroughness in the pidaty, you are discharged from upon the Court.

Whereupon the terand Juror heaved a sigh of relief and Jett business without a moment's denoted the sight of the indicted, since the porters, published in the Sugenerally believed to be correct the main, though some parties have not been previously man for some reason been lost sight however, appear in a true bill connected with the conspiracy fore called upon to plead to that THE INDIOTNE.

one called upon to plead to that
THE INDICTME
One indictment sets forth the
olat, George S. Kimberly, I
hugh H. Sweetser, Alexanded
McCaffrey, Patrick Carroll, and
ter, with the intent to cheat and
ty of Cook, did unlawfully, knofraudulently, and feloniously
and agree together with the
wrongfully and wickedly to obtences of and from the County
quantities of groceries, mero
lard of the value of \$50,000,
current money, to-wit. : \$50,000,
current money, to-wit. : \$50,000 give.

Another indictment charges t
James Forsyth with conspirin
frand the county out of goods,
330,000.

Another indictment is against for leasing the house Nos. 120 and to one Daniel Webster for a The witnesses are ex-Capt. But lis, and ex-Detective Fiannigan Another is against Daniel We house of ill-fame. The witnessey, ex-Capt. Buckley, Josep Heath, and John Summerfield. Another is against Nobensi Frank M. Mehlick, but it is same as the one heretofore publing conspiracy to do an ille the administration of public illetters and making crasures frow Another is against Edwin being an amplification of that he substance being the same. Conteary to the usual custon issued for any of the accused agined that any of them would contrary, it was the belief that voluntarily as soon as they hear sary to the strate of the same of t

voluntarily as soon as they hear sary to the so.

M'CAPPEN

One of the first to make his an missioner McCaffrey. He was give bail, having his sureties no the State's Attorney, who we case, told him to drop in 'Aft About an hour afterwards, again in company with Michae Hotel, and W.-M. Devine, the became evident that these gont in the capacity of bonds. Commissioner. Burke seeme but Devine, whom State's At know quite so well, was requested use the development of the seeme but Devine, whom State's At know quite so well, was requested use of his property, etc. where ready, Mr. Mills informe John McCaffrey, jointly indictors, was prepared to furnis indictments was for conspiracy with various persons to Cook out of goods and spiracy with various persons to Cook out of goods and spiracy with various persons to Cook out of goods and spiracy with various persons to Cook out of goods and spiracy with various persons to Cook out of goods and spiracy with various persons to Cook out of goods and prope \$50,000. Mr. Mills stated, by that the bail in the former cas missioner had been fixed at \$10. Judge Booth reflected a moplied that he would fix the bail dictment at \$10,000 and on the Then was McCaffrey's opposition of the railing, hedelivere lowing:

"I am rendy, your Honor,"

all the fourth time I have been I I think I can prove to the pub guilty, and I want to be tried a before some other Judge than I wills—I see no reason I calling this a farce. He shall as he wants it. I am personni Burke, one of his sureties. Is Mr. Devine, has made this stat Devine's schedule was then Booth, who saw it appeared to tory. The Commissioner ther with his two friends as suretie the court-room. McCaffey stairs into the Clerk's office, we a number of reporters, who ha ceedings up-stairs, his intervience on the booth and everybody ele he was ready for trial; that three times before; that the out to be a farce; and that he n tunity to prove to a waiting particle. He was ready to be trially the control of the booth and everybody ele he was ready for trial; that three times before; that the out to be a farce; and that he n tunity to prove to a waiting particle. He was ready to be trially the control of the booth of the county to be trially the county to be trially the county of the morning Commissented himself with William O'Neil, who signed his bonds and the other for \$6,000. his dictments being \$16,000.

Ex-Commissioner Johnson a hissed the same bonds. Dig county coal contractor, and Gundertaker, signing them.

Leonard Swest walked in o'clock and smillingly asked the Periolat was wanted. Of cours a somewhat anxious, since he findictments, and, if heavy be might have to accept quarters. Mr. Swett immediately went the amount as low as possible, the five indictments against his been returned the other day offense, and three of them will farent counts under the granter of them will farent counts under the granter of the other day offense, and three of them will farent counts under the granter of them will farent counts under the granter of the other day offense, and three of them will farent counts under the granter of the other day offense, and three of them will farent counts under the granter of the other day offense, and three of them william of the contended.

es OF TURPENTINE ated in Indiana that

that we have in the who, if not showy or il-balanced man, with solution enough to be their application. He imposses his fellow-cit-basis of the Constitution of the Co

mep.).

we juries in cases of a their verdicts does even-handed justice.

over trial has just been with a conviction, is to the evidence, be st degree in poisoning trime he ought to have try under the law, let tre imprisonment, the yof homicide of which said that there has that there has to the in of Illinois, in conselis all the more reals should not make e, as the Dixon one h miscarriages of instance.

Cabinet recently said the President to make political admipistra-a would be devoted to rests of the country arty. Accepting this undoubtedly reprey wants. The people They have had surresent at least, desire ting kept in hot water tumber of persons in vely speaking, make tile a very large numuriness. It is true, prosper in a country serefore everybody is to that, this being sedie a secondary and to any administra-elfare of the people. Exercise of the best in this regard, and ftresident fully appears of the people.

site. The days are ly hot. The nights age blossoms. The stretics of the first the firs

MUSTERED OUT.

the Grand Jury Make Their Re-

The Court—Have you any further business?
Foreman Gray—No, sir. We have done all our business.

The Court—Then, gentlemen, with thanks of the Court, and, as I doubt not, the thanks of the whole county, for your unwearled industry and pains-uking thoroughness in the performance of your disty, you are discharged from further attendance upon the Court.

Whereupon the Grand Jurors, once more free, heaved a sign of relief and left for their places of business without a moment's delay.

But little curiosity was manifested to know the mans of the indicted, since the guesses of the reporters, published in the Sunday papers, were generally believed to be correct, and they were in the main, though some parties were indicted who have not been previously mentioned, they having for some reason been lost sight of. None of these, however, appear in a true bill for the first time, all connected with the conspiracy having been heretofore called upon to plead to that charge.

THE INDICTMENTS.

One indictment sets forth that Clemens F. Periolat, George S. Kimberly, Patrick O'Donnell, Hugh H. Sweetzer, Alexander B. Johnson, John McCaffrey, Patrick Carroll, and Charles H. Carpenter, with the intent to cheat and defraud the Country of Cook did uniawfully, knowingly, designedly, fraudulently, and feloniously combine, conspire, and agree together with the fraudulent intent wrongfully and wickedly to obtain by false prefences of and from the County of Cook divers large quantities of groceries, merchandise, meat, and lard of the value of \$50,000, and divers sums of current money, to-wit.: \$50,000, the money, personal property, and goods of the said county; a more particular description of which said groceries, merchandise, etc., the Grand Jurors are unable to give.

The witnesses are George S. Kimberty, James Foryth, H. H. Sweetzer, and J. G. Beardsley.
Another indictment is against Michael C. Hickey for leasing the house Nos. 120 and 122 Pacific avenue to one Daniel Webster for a nouse of ill-fame. The witnesses are ex-Capt. Buckley, ex-Capt. Ellis, andex-Detective Flannigan.
Another is against Daniel Webster for keeping a house of ill-fame. The witnesses are M. C. Hickey, ex-Capt. Buckley, Joseph Dixon, Monroe Heath, and John Summerdeld.
Another is against Nehemlah C. Hinsdale and Frank M. Mehlick, but it is substantially the same as the one heretofore published, the charge being conspiracy to do an illegal act injurious to the administration of public justice by destroying letters and making erasures from the cash-book.
Another is against Edwin Walker for perjury, being an amplification of that heretofore returned, the substance being the same.
Contrary to the usual Custom, no capiaces were fesued for any of the accused. It was not insurant of the contrary, it was the belief that they would come in voluntarily as soon as they heard that it was necessary to do so.

M'CAFFREY.

M'CAFFREY.

One of the first to make his appearance was Commissioner McCaffrey. He was in a great hurry to give bail, having his sureties near by, he said; but the State's Attorney, who was busy in trying a case, told him to drop in "after awhile."

About an hour afterwards McCaffrey came in spain in company with Michael Barke, of Burke's Hotel, and W. M. Devine, the milkman. It soon became evident that these gentlemen were present in the capacity of bondsmen to the indicted Commissioner. Burke seemed to be satisfactory, but Devine, whom State's Attorney Mills did not know quite so well, was requested to furnish a schedule of his property, etc. When all things were ready, Mr. Mills informed Judge Booth that John McCaffrey, jointly indicted with other persons, was prepared to furnish bail. One of the indictments was for conspiracy to defraud the County of Cook out of goods and property to the value of \$30,000, and the other for conspiracy with various persons to defraud the County of Cook ont of goods and property to the value of \$50,000. Mr. Mills stated, by way of suggestion, that the bail in the former case against the Commissioner had been fixed at \$10,000.

Then was McCaffrey's opportunity. Long had he sighed for it, but it was now come. Stepping in front of the railing, he delivered himself of the following:

"I am ready, your Honor, for trial. I have been

The Grand Jury Make Their Report and Return to Their Homes.

A Few of the Indicted Ones Come in to Give Ball;

Ball;

And the Others Will Probably Turn Up in Court This Morning.

Ing.

The Grand Jury Make Their Turn Up in Court This Morning.

Ing.

The Hickey Case Resulted as It Did.—What the Autority Mile and the indictiones of the was not aware of any pourse and distinct the was not aware of any pourse and distinct the was not aware of any pourse and distinct the was not aware of any pourse and distinct the was not aware of any pourse and distinct the was not aware of any pourse and distinct the was not aware of any pourse and distinct the was not aware of any pourse and distinct the was not aware of any pourse and distinct the was not aware of any pourse and distinct the was not aware of any pourse from the aware of a was not aware of any pourse from the aware of a was not aware of any pourse from the aware of a was not aware of a was

by the old testimony of Kimberly, aided to a certain extent by the old testimony of Kimberly, aided the call jury was not exactly prejadiced against supt. Hickey, but had an inclination, from all which had been stated in the papers, to lend an attentive ear to whatever might be said against him. The fact that only one inclination, from all which had been stated in the papers, to lend an attentive ear to whatever might be said against him. The fact that only one inclination, from all which had been stated in the papers, to lend an attentive ear to whatever might be said against him. The fact that only one inclination, from all which had been stated in the pap sufficient defense. The onus of that, however, they threw on him. Whether Hickey is or is not guilty of renting premises to be used for purposes of prostitution, it is a good idea to try what indictments for this offense will do. There are many prominent persons in this city. It is a seen that the control of churches, who own houses which are used as brothels. It has been found impossible to eradicate the evil by fining the tensals. Perhaps something can be accomplished by going for the landlords. If Edwin Walker had been indicted two years ago for renting for the purposes of gambling the building known as "The Store," it would have been a warning to others to manage their premises a little more carefully, and would have saved the necessity for much of the raiding which the Superintendent of Police has had to do during the last six months. It would make a carlous list if the names of the owners of the property on Third. Fourth, and Pacific avenues, and Sherman and Clark streets were published, accompanied by a statement of the occupations carried on in the houses owned by them. It would require a month's time for the State's Attorney to draw up the inevitable indictments.

"So you're indicted?" said a TRIBUKE reporter to Suot. Hickey yesterday afternoon.

"Yes, I heard so this morning."

"What do you intend to do about it,—hold on to your office, resign temporarily, or what?"

"I don't see why I should recipiest, what would you do?"

"Have you seen the indictment against you"?

"Have you seen the indictment against you"?

"No; I haven't been paying any attention to the

"Have you seen the indictment against you?"
"No; I haven't been paying any attention to the

thing."

But you know what the charge is?"

Yes, from hearsay."

What do think of it?"

Well, I haven't thought anything about it yet.

I can tell better when I see the indictment."

Well, without having the indictment before us, the charge is that you rented your premises as a house of prostitution."

I don't know that it is a house of prostitution. That has never been proved."

20,000. Mr. Mills stated, by way of suggestion, that the bail in the former case against the Communication of the control of t

required. He did not object to lumping all the his house as a "fence," nor was it ever charged indictments and demanding a good round sum, — that han Webster was a thief. What had created his bouse as a "fence," nor was it ever charged that Dan Webster was a thief. What had created trouble were his dances, at which very questionable characters congregated. Webster had bought the premises he occupied some three years ago from Hickey and his mother-in-law, and he believed it was a bons fide sale, as Webster had once offered to sell the premises to a prominent citizen in this city. As for Hickey's real-estate transactions, it was not his province as Mayor to go into them. Hickey had made a good officer and done his duty, but as to suspending him pending the trial, he would not like to say. He wanted time to consider the matter, and he would do what he thought best for the interests of the city. What evidence the Grand Jury might have had in regard to Hickey the Mayor did not know, but it seemed queer to him that, after all that had been said, such a flimsy indictment should be brought against him. He had an idea that Hickey would come out all right, as he had not owned the premises for three years, as was proven before the Council Committee.

right, as he had not owned the premises for three years, as was proven before the Council Committee.

A resolution offered yesterday evening in the Council relative to Superintendent Hickey will be found in the report of the proceedings of that body.

DOLEY.

If Jumbo Jum had restricted himself to testifying about the Sullivan jury, it seems likely that an indictment would have been found against Bailift Dooley, and perhaps some others; but he weakened himself by knowing too much. The extent of his information was such as to impress the jury with a conviction that he was an extraordinary liar. It appeared from Mr. Jumbo Jum's statements that he had been intimately concerned in the administration of criminal justice; in the conduct of elections, primary and otherwise; in the protection of mock-auction shops, bunko-steerers, etc.; and was generally in everyfhing of a crooked nature which had happened here for a year. Jumbo Jum's appearance did not go to indicate that he would be trasted with a knowledge of so much crookedness, or that everybody would rush to make him a confidante. And finally they wound up by disbelieving everything he said. There may have been truth in some of his statements, but they were so mixed up with falsehoods that it was impossible to separate the wheat from the chaff.

GEORGE KIMBERLY
has not yet tarned up for the purpose of giving bail. No surprise is occasioned by this, however, nor are any fears entertained that he will run away. The only fear in his case is, that, if these trials are protracted, he may die before he can be used as a witness. His health is in a shaky condition. He has no nerves left, and is as changed from the gay and gorgeous George who used to shine as the Secretary of the Democratic County Committee as one can well imagine. It may be remorse, or it may be something else, which has brought him to this broken-down condition; but it is certain if the indicted Commissioners choose to play a waiting game and try to quash the indictiments and get changes of venue and so

communicative than they were during shear term of office. This, however, was a mistake, as the following rather scanly interviews with some of them will show:

MR. W. C. D. GRANNIS,
in response to a series of questions, said that he believed the Grand Jury had done the work well so far as they had gone. He had no opinion as to the advisability of carrying the investigation further; that was a matter for the State's Attorney to consider. Nothing had been said about calling any other special Grand Jury. As to the indictments which had been returned he believed that they were fully justified by the evidence presented. In several other cases where the public had looked with more or less confidence for indictments, the evidence against the parties had not been considered sufficient to warrant them. Mr. Grannis, was very reticent as to what had been done, but ventured the opinion that it was very unlikely that the State's Attorney would get much good out of the new Grand Jury, which has been drawn in the "regular" way.

MR. J. H. PERRY had no opinion to offer as to the jury, its performances, or anything pertaining to it. There were older and solder men on the jury, to whom he referred the reporter. It took some little time to convince Mr. Perry that the American public were thirsting for his own especial utterances, his modesty standing in the way. In regard to the Hickey indictment, it appeared, however, that he had an opinion, which was that there was very little prospect of a conviction being obtained. Still, the jury had felt compelled to render an indictment, the statute being perfectly clear. Of course, Hickey would deny that he owned the house occupied by the negro Webster, as he did before the Council Committee. Mr. Perry thought there was nothing in the other stories. Capt. Eliis had actually nothing to tell, neither count Buckley furnish any information of the slightest value. All the charges made had a flavor of the Lixie Moore case about them, and most of them dated back of the fire, and the records had

assume that Hickey was innocent.

MR. W. D. KERFOOT
thought the jury had done all that was possible in
the time at their command. The cases of the
Commissioners had been fully investigated, but
there were some other matters( which might require looking into. He could not say anything as
to the probabilities for the future, and thought
that as a Grand Juror he ought not to give any expression of opinion. that as a Grand Juror he ought not to give any expression of opinion.

Mr. William Stewart had a wholesome dread of the interviewer, and decined to commit himself in any way without consultation with his brother jurors.

Mr. F. D. Gray was equally impracticable. He would only say that the jury had carefully considered the evidence laid before them, and did not want to go before the public as having said even that much.

Among others of the Grand Jury whom the reporter called upom was

MR. R. J. WALSHE.

After mutual condolence over the disagreeable weather the newsgatherer ventured to remark:

"I presume you are glad that your inquisitorial labors have ceased!"

"Yes, indeed I am."

"Yes, indeed I am."

"Yes, inosticat we did as well as could be expected, though, had we known more on the start, we might have done better."

"You ought to have had two or three reporters on the jury. They could have furnished point-

have done better."
"You ought to have had two or three reporters
on the jury. They could have furnished point-

on the jury. They could have furnished pointers."

"Well, I guess that's so."
"How come you to let Hinsdale slip through your fugers?"
"I don't know. We didn't find out until an hour after he had left the Grand-Jury room how he had fixed them, sad then it was too late."
"If you had succeeded in obtaining his unmutilated books, do you think you would have gone further into the crookedness of the Ring?"
"Oh, there's no doubt about it."
"Do you think he will squeal, and reveal the contents of those letters and checks?"
"No. I don't believe he will. Neither will Periolat squeal. However, squealers' testimony, unsupported by other evidence, is not worth much."

"If you had obtained all of Hinsdale's papers,

Then, too, when the next special Grand Jury takes up this testimony, it will have the assistance of a gentleman—Mr. Webber, the Assistant State's Attorney—who is thoroughly sequainted with the whole subject. Mr. Webber conducted all the examinations before the late Grand Jury, has studied up the case with a rare persistence and patience, and the next Grand Jury can have no better counselor than him. The State's Attorney, too, has a thorough knowledge of the subject, and can indicate to the jurors points which are deserving of their investigation. He started the inquiry, has kept closely posted concerning its progress, and is unchanged in his determination to carry it to a successful conclusion if it takes all summer, all fall, and all winter.

THE CROPS.

KANSAS. Epecial Correspondence of The Tribune.

Leavenworth, June 16.—There has been so much said in Eastern newspapers about the injurious effects of the late heavy rains, that I wilte to The Tribune to correct a false impression, which, if not removed, would certainly retard immigration to our State. When I tell you that we have not seriously suffered by the continued rain, I speak nothing but the truth. It is true that for a week or two farmers did feel "blue," but now they are happy and hopeful. When the weather cleared up a warm sun. Those who know anything about agriculture are aware that the great danger during this season with heavy rains is that, with hot weather warm sun. Those who know anything about agriculture are aware that the great danger during this season with heavy rains is that, with hot weather immediately following, there is great danger of the wheat "rusting." This we escaped, and our prospects were never brighter. The probabilities are that our State will average in many portions forly-five bushels of wheat to the acre and seventy-five bushels of corn. Business is also improving, and is much better than it was this time last-lear. As an index to our prosperity I need only refer to the extension of the Kansac Central (narrow gauge) Rallroad. When a railroad company is able to obtain aid from every county along its line, and extend 100 miles, you can be assured that it means the very reverse of poverty, of fear, and of retrogression. The business men are also buying immense stocks of goods in the Chicago and New York markets, and expect an immense trade in the fall. Though St. Louis is 200 miles nearer to us than your city, it is strange that the bulk of our purchases are made in Chicago; and that when our merchants leave "for the East," it invariably means Chicago.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Oswaoo, Labette Co., June 18.—The grasshoppers commenced hatching about three weeks ago, and are about half fiedged. In a few cases only have they done in jury to wheat, and that only to smooth-head varieties. Excessive rains and high waters are doing us more harm than the 'hoppers. We feel confident in saying that Labette County is safe.

Deliphoz. Cloud Co., June 18.—Thus far the

safe.

\*\*Bpecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.\*\*

DELPHOZ, Cloud Co., June 18.—I has far the grasshoppers have done little damage. The tremendous rains we have had held them in check, besides destroying many. They are eating in the heads of wheat in many places. The final result is simply greaswork. heads of wheat in many piaces. In the main simply guesawork.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DRESDEN, Smith Co., June 18.—All kinds of small grain look well. Corn is coming out all right. No fears here from grasshoppers.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

STOCKDALK, Riley Co., June 18.—The farmers are jubilant, and crops of all kinds promise an abundant harvest.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Nicollet Station, Nicollet Co., June 18.—The hoppers are about all hatched out, and they have eaten three-fourths of all the wheat and barley in this county, and about half of the corn and potatoes, except where they were protected by streams, ponds, or woods. Daily, farmers are forced to surrender the last ditch, and can only hold the enemy at bay where there are natural obstractions on one or more sides of the crops to be protected.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Raciz Lake, Blue Earth Co., June 18.—Grasshoppers have hatched out in great numbers, but have not damaged crops much. Hoppers are about one-third grown.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Madella, Watonwan Co., June 18.—Grasshoppers very thick, and, in some places, are doing great damage. Farmers are trying to protect themselves by catching and destroying the pests. We look for the worst raid that has ever been made in this county.

look for the worst raid that has ever been made in this county.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MARSHALL, Lyon Co.. June 18.—Crops are looking better than in former years at this season of year. There are no grasshoppers to amount to anything in this county.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CLEAR WATER, Wright Co., June 18.—The situation is hard to denne. Hoppers very thick. Some fields of wheat gone, some badly damaged, and some never looked better.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., June 18.—The drenching rains that have prevailed in this locality of late, ending this morning with a terrific thunder-storm, have

larly. I cannot give you an estimate, but the fact that many of the farmers are downcast is proof conclusive that much harm has resulted therefrom. Grain is growing finely hereabouts, and the warm spell likely to follow the late rains will help corn along immensely. On the whole, the outlook is favorable for abundant crops.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

favorable for abundant crops.

Special Dispatch to The Tribume.

MENDOTA, Ill., June 18.—A violent wind and rain storm passed over here to-day, causing heavy wheat and oats to lodge badly, as well as doing considerable damage to corn and garden-stuff. Farmers are complaining much of the incessant wet weather. We have had since the end of May only three days that it has not rained, and the weeds are making great headway. The ground is saturated with water, and it looks like much heavy rain to-night.

Carronnale. Ill., June 18.—Farmers in this vicinity are busily engaged, with all the hired help they can get, cutting wheat, which, under the bistering heat of the sun, has ripened fast. Crops of all kinds are in a splendid condition, and the yield will be larger than that of any preceding year. Wheat will average twenty-tax, bushels to the acre. Corn has not all been planted as yet, and only enough for domestic purposes will be put in.

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Madison, Wis., June 18.—The weather con Manison, Wis., June 18.—The weather continues warm and very favorable to crops, which are looking remarkably well in this part of the State. Wheat, of which there is a large acreage, is extremely good. Corn is rather backward, owing to cool weather, but it is coming forward rapidly. Other small grains are doing splendidly, while all kinds of garden and field vegetables are in excellent condition, and promise an abundant yield. No chinch-bugs of any account are reported.

THE SHOSHONES.

Friendly Tribe Suffering for Food, through

THE SHOSHONES.

"If you had obtained all of Hinsdale's papers, it may be served that we are evidence, in not worth much."

"If you had obtained all of Hinsdale's papers, it may be selected the server of the serve

fook from poor, famishing Indians; and the Shoshones do not beg for food unless they are hungry. How differently things are managed by the army! Suppose the soldlers were starving for rations,—do you think that any military man "would try and hant up laccunn" to beg him to pay his obligations to the railroad, and ask them please to let the poor soldler have something to eat? The army, in time of peace, is never without supplies. Neither should the Indians be. There is no possible excuse for it. Army freight-contracts are not given to irresponsible men in Washington, but the Quartermaster's Department pays the freights, railroad and all, takes the freight at the railroad terminus, ships it on wagon-trains when necessary, and holds the contractor (if not shipped in Government wagons) personally responsible for its prompt delivery. Why cannot the Indian Department do the same? Why should contracts be let to cover railroad transportation? Why not pay the freight to the railroad, deliver the goods to the Indian Agent at its terminus, and hold him responsible, as army officers are, for its shipment to its final destination?

I am not arguing in favor of turning over the Indian Bureau to the War Department: I know, as does every army officer, and every intelligent man outside of the indian Ring, that it would in every

Indian Bureau to the War Department; I know, as does every army officer, and every intelligent man outside of the indian Ring, that it would in every way improve the condition of the Indians; but I venture to say there is not one officer in the army who would not be sorry to see the change made.

One word in behalf of the claims of the Shoshones to the best treatment the whites can give them. They have been firm friends of the white. In all of Gen. Orook's campaign in the East they have rendered valuable services, having proved trustworthy allies, good soldiers, and firm friends.

MARINE NEWS.

WELLAND CANAL. THOROLD, Ont., June 18.—A vessel named the Sea Gull this morning carried sway both of the head-gates of Lock 21 on the Welland Canal.

Navigation will be resumed to morrow night.

Buppalo, N. Y., June 18.—Vessels passing Welland Canal the last forty-eight hours:

Westward—Prop City of Toledo, Ogdensburg to Chicago; prop City of New York, Ogdensburg to Duluth; prop Granite State, Ogdensburg to Toledo; barks Cecelia, Collin's Bay to Romney; St. Lawrence, Kingston to Ludington; schre Ontario, Chicago; Baltic, Hamilton, no orders. Trade Wind, Darlington to Black River; Ontario, Goderich, Kingston to Georgian Bay.

Eastward—Props Alma Munroe, Toledo to Montreal; Clinton, Bay City to Kingston; barks Henry Folger, Moussing, Lake Superior, to Kingston; chris wave Crest. Mary, and Port Stanley, Cleveland to Toronto; Clyde, Bay City to Kingston; schrs Wave Crest. Mary, and Port Stanley, Cleveland to Toronto; L. Seaton and Rival, Black River to Brockville; S. & J. Collier and Waconsta, Cleveland to Kingston; Antelope and Port Dalhousie, Bay City to Port Dalhousie; Gleniffer, Bay City to Kingston; M. J. Wilcox, Alpens to Clayton; Montana, Toledo to Clayton; Cleared—Schre Ellen Spry, coal to Chicago, 1, 100 tons, 60c. No additional charters.

Freights firm.

TTEMS FROM A LOG.

The prop City of Duluth, which left Chicago June 6, called at the usual west shore ports. Was delayed by fog, and passed up the Sault River. June 9 was detained twelve hours on the Sault on account of a slight break in the locks. Arrived at Marquette on the evening of the 10th. June 11 went through the Portage, and arrived at Bayfield at midnight. Left Bayfield June 12 at midnight. Stopped at Ontonagon, Eagle River, Eagle Harbor, and Copper Harbor. June 14 arrived at Marquette. Saw there the steam barges J. S. Fay and S. Chamberlain. with consorts. Also sehrs Haistead and D. C. Magill. Left at 11:30 p. m. June 15 called at Onots, or rather what the fire had left of it, viz.: school-house, church, and part of the dock. Stopped at Whitefish Point. June 16 passed down the Sault River. Touched at Mackinac Point, St. Ignace, and St. Helena. Arrived at Chicago at 3 a. m. June 18. The City of Duluth's cargo consists of pig-iron, brownstone, fish, and sundries. ITEMS FROM A LOG.

THE STEAMER JOHN SHERMAN. There appears to have been a premature an-nouncement made by the Detroit papers of the de-parture of the stmr Sherman for this port, and, of parture of the stmr Sherman for this port, and, of course, the Chicago papers copied the blunder. The Free Frees of Sunday says she was to have left Detroit yesterday for this port. Should the excursion business alone prove unremunerative, she will probably enter the fruit trade. Saturday afternoon, with a band and a large party of Detroit people aboard, she made a short trial-trip up and down the river, and exhibited to the admiring throng on the docks the remarkable speed she possesses and for which she has become famous.

Gay, Van Norman & Co., who are the managers of this enterprise, have chartered her for four months, beginning with June 1, and have painted and fitted her out especially for the business intended. The officers as appointed are as follows: Captain, B. E. Meyers, of Chicago; First Engineer, Thomas Hunter.

deen aand on the Cormorant got in sele caught in a bight of a tine while at the Sault, crashing it out of all semblance to a human member. The man is in the hospital at the Sault. Friday night, shortly after 11 o'clock, the prop Badger State, bound up, when abreast of Belle Isle, collided with the scow Greenback, which was sailing down, and carried away both her jibboom and bowsprit with all the headgear.

THE POOL. The Committee appointed by the vessel-ow meeting to get signatures to the agreement to pool earnings and withdraw a certain amount of tonnage, known as "the Buffalo plan." has gone at work. Mr. Ranney will see the owners who fre-quent 'Change and its vicinity, Mr. Dunham will attend to those along the docks about the lumber market, and Capt. Long will do skirmishing down among the owners at South Chicago, the lumber district, and ports within the Chicago District. The second named gentleman secured six signatures yesterday. It is now believed by the friends of the scheme that nearly all of the owners in this district will sign the agreement in order to give the plan a fair trial.

MARQUETTE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 18.—Arrived—Propiparta, Fletcher, V. Swain, S. E. Sheldon, Forest Sparts, Fietcher, V. Swain, S. E. Sietchou, Potest City, Ohio, D. W. Rust, and D. W. Powers; schrs Sumatra, S. L. Watson, Ironton, A. C. Maxwell, S. P. Ely, Harvey H. Brown, C. N. Ryan, J. T. Johnson, L. C. Butts, S. H. Kimball, W. B.

Johnson, L. C. Butts, S. H. Kimosh, W. B. Ogden. Cleared—Props S. E. Sheldon, Sparta, B. B. Hale; schrs J. C. Harrison, S. P. Ely, Alva Brad ly, Escanaba, Sumatra. Passed down—Props Peerless and Garden City. Up—Prop Missouri. NEW METHOD OF SPLICING. NEW METHOD OF SPLICING.

Capt. Henry Channon, of this city, has just received letters patent for a new method of splicing
broken wire-rope. The invention is a simple and
perfect one, and by its use the ends of wire-rope
used on board of vessels or elsewhere can be joined together so smoothly that it is difficult to discover the place where the connection is made.
The joined part is also made as strong as the rope
itself.

ONE ROUND TRIP. ONE ROUND TRIP.

The schooner Morning Star has had a hard time this season. She was fastened in the ice on the Flats three weeks, and when that blockade was raised she proceeded to Buffalo, where she occupied some time in getting a cargo of salt for Green Bay. Arriving at the latter place, she discharged cargo and took on lumber for this port, and got in yesterday, thus making one round trip since the opening of navigation.

READY TO LAUNCH. The new evangelical schooner Glad Tidings has been placed upon the ways, and yesterday was nearly ready for launching. Capt. Bundy has not as yet announced the day and hour when he will let her slide into the river. Nor is it known whether a bottle of wine will be cracked upon her deck, according to the ancient custom in such cases made and provided.

CRICAGO, June 18.—The market continues very duil, and there is no demand for sail veasels. The nominal rate for Buffalo is 2c by sail. The prop Starucca was taken for 40,000 bu corn to Buffalo. Lumber freights remain substantially unchauged. The schr Stampede was chartered yesterday at \$1.12% from Sheboygan to Chicago. THE PEACH TRADE.

The peach crop around South Haven promises finely, and the steamers engaged in running there will no doubt find pienty of the fruit to carry. The tree set out some years ago are beginning to yield largely, and those who have seen them say that South Haven will give us the best peaches grown in

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIS, Pa., June 18.—Arrivals, prop Philadelphia, schr Queen. Nearly 500, 000 tons of coalare stored nere awaiting shipment to the Upper Lakes. Large quantities are daily shipped West by rail. PORT HURON. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Post Huron, Mich., June 18-10 p. m.—Down

Props Empire State, Lawrence, Cuyahoga and
tow, Emma Thompson and barges, Burlington and
barges, Tioga and barges; schra P. Marsh, Oak

NAVIGATION NOTES. CRICAGO. — The yachts lina and Mamie are to have some slight repairs made in Miller's dry-dock....
The schr Thomas Howlett is having a new mast put in at Miller's.... The north wind which sprang

The schr Thomas Howlett is having a new mast put in at Miller's ... The north wind which sprang up so suddenly yesterday noon grove the water from the lake into the river so rapidly as to cause it to rise two feet in a very short time. When the blow was over the water receded almost as fast as it rose ... The prop Skylark will have her broken cylinder repaired to day ... The stirr Riverside makes a isnding at the South Haven pier. The dredging of the channel into the harbor is progressing rapidly, and will soon be ready for use ... Capt. J. E. Gilmore, of the schr Mary Copely, now lying in ordinary in the river, between Dearborn and State streets, took his dead son (who accidentally shot himself Saturday) to his home at Dexter, N. Y. Sunday evening.

Other Ponts. —A Grand Haven man has invented a new conveyor to facilitate the loading and unlooding of vessels carrying grain. ... Capt. Britton will ran his new propeller between Cheago. Holiand, and Saugatuck. ... The Gen. H. E. Paine is to make daily trips from Grand Haven to Pentwater this summer. ... The tag White Swan lies at Eastman ville in possession of Dutcher & Son, of Coopersville, as mortgagees. ... The schr Monsoon, of Chicago, while trying to sall up the river, at Ferrysburg, Wednesday, struck the railroad bridge, smashing things generally... The stirr John Sherman had not left Detroit, which, it is probable, will go to Europe, is to receive new canvas ... Workmen are busy at the keel of the prop Pacific in Buffalo. She is expected to be finished by the fore part of next week ... The prop Midland (formerly the Eighth Ohio) is still lying at Windsor, cannoances the stirr Prussis for Quebec and Montreal as the first boat of the season to leave for those sports. She was advertised to leave Windsor is completed. The Government steam-dredge Chailener and tug Minnie Battle were the first vessels to enter, and are now undergoing repairs. Other vessels are waiting their turn. The size of the dock is 300 by 76 feet.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

berion hardy subdives new Ers, Grand Haven, towing; City of Duluth, Duluth, aundries; Russis, Buffalo,
and the substance of the control of

Eaptain, B. E. Meyers, of Chicago; First Engineer, Thomas Hunter.

MARINE MISHAPS.

The puff of yesterday noon did not do any damage to vessels outside, so far as heard from.

The prop Russis, with 7, 200 bris of salt for Chicago, was aground at the foot of Centre street, Bay City, Friday, and the tag Rummage could not budge her.

Capt. Flint, of the stmr Graves, reports that a deck hand on the Cormorant got his leg caught in a letter addressed by the Rev. Dr. Woods, can be relied on: "As to the meteoric stone, I have not met, with any one who saw it fall, and my impression is that this occurred previous to the memory of those now living. The locality in which it was found and from whence it was taken is about 180 miles southeast of Vicwas taken is about 180 miles southeast of Victoria, Saskatchewan, and near Battle River. The native Indians looked upon the Fe-wah-bish, or iron as they termed it, as something supernatural, and assuch reverenced it. Parents made offerings at its shrine for the life and prosperity of their hittle ones; travelers for the success of their journey; war parties to insure (if possible) the victory over their enemies and to aid in stealing horses. They also laid their tobacco and other stuff upon its altar. Great attractive power was attributed to it for the bringing of the buffalo and the animals to its vicinity; and as an evidence of this the more superstitious now say that on account of its removal the buffalo have entirely left that part of the country."

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL. EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL.

While this is the spirit of the Constitution, the teachings of many directly oppose it. For example, the man who largely advertises dry goods, hardware, or Government bonds, is regarded by all as an enterprising benefactor,—perhaps philanthropist; while he who advertises family medicines (no matter how universally acknowledged their merits) is denounced by the control of versally acknowledged their merits) is denounced by some as a quack. Do all enjoy equal rights? Those who thus condemn may attempt to justify themselves by pointing to the worthless nostrums that flood the country. If that were a sufficient reason, why not condemn all dry-goods merchants and bankers, because some unprincipled knaves deal in shoddy goods or bogus bonds? Is it not as sensible?

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the standard remony for the cure of courts, colds.

standard remedy for the cure of coughs, colds, and incipient consumption. As an alterative, when used in connection with Dv. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, it will effectually vercome torpid liver and constipation. In skin diseasee it has no equal. AMUSEMENTS.

THOMAS SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS Delighted! SUCCESS

THOMAS **Summer Garden Concerts** EXPOSITION Every

Night. BUILDING. Saturday Matinee, FOR EXCURSIONS FROM THE COUNTRY.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 18.

Special Matinees Wednesday and Saturday,
The ever popular favorite.

TONY PASTOR.

AND HIS GREAT TROUPE.

Comprising the Leading Specialty Artists of the world, and Tony Pastor himself.

Prices—Orchestra Circle, 75c and \$1; first balcony, 50c; second balcony, 25c.

Admission to Matiness, 50c; children, 25c. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Positively last appearances in Chicago of ROBERT MeWADE RIP VAN WINKLE. PRICES REDUCED at the Wednesday and Sat-arday Matiness to 25 cents to all parts of the house. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Next week, JOHN THOMPSON "ON HAND."

ADELPHI THEATRE.

Comedian, Mr. Million of Dramatic Picture of a York Life.

THE PHIENIX: THE PHIENIX:

Or, THE LIVING DEAD. Act 1—Territe Fire See 2—The Gambling Room. 3—Old Rookery. 4—B soe's Home. Matthews Wednesday and Saturday as COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE,

REIL MUAB THE FIRE KING,

SAILBOAD TIME TABLE

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY Cicket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) an the depots.

HICAGO. MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILBOAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticke Office, 63 South Clark st., opposite Sherman House and at Depot. All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either vis Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

pot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

cleket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran

olph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Paimer House. Leave. | Arrive. Mail (via Main and Air Line). 7:45 a. m 6:55 p. m. Special Past Express 1:30 p. m 7:40 p. m. Kaiamasoo Accommodation. 8:45 p. m 9:015 a. m. Atlantic Express (daily). 5:515 p. m 9:00 a. m. Night Express. 14:00 p. m 16:60 a. m.

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices,
65 Clark-st. Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon roe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

PITTIBBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-ste., West Side.

Depart. Arrive. CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC BAILBOAD. epot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticke Office, 53 Clark-st., Sherman House. 

From Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Depart. Arrive. CINCINNATI AIR LINE & KOKOMO LINE.

Depart. Arrive. Ind'nap'tis & Cinci'nati Day Ex. 8:40 a. m. 8:10 p. m. Ind'napolis & Cincin. Night Ex. 8:00 p. m. 7:50 a. m. LAKE NAVIGATION. GOODRICH STEAMERS 

MISCELLANEOUS \$400 invested by us in 60 days Straddles have made \$2,000. \$100 have paid \$1,700 in 30 days. We Guarantee all 60 day Straddles; Money refunded in no profit is made. Reference given. Correspondence solicited is made. Reference given. Correspondence solicited. W. F. HUBBELL & CO.

MEMBERS AMERICAN MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE. P.-O. Box 2,613.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS, HIGHEST AMOUNT of NOUR. MOST DIGESTIVE AND CON-VENIENT FORM.

SAVORY & MOORE,

143 New Bond-st., London,

PRESCRIPTION FREE For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss Man-hood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion of sixess. Any Druggis has the ingredients.

## THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

ond Regiment are to go to Laporte, Ind.

'the glorious Fourth." oritatively stated that "Billy" To ced himself as a candidate in the ocracy for the office of County 2

23. Nearly \$100,000 worth of blank to-

Mr. Julius Pann, late clerk in the United States
Appraiser's office, this city, left yesterday for Santiago, Chili, to accept there the office of Chancollor of the German Embassy.

Two boys, named John Hennessy and Edward
IcStay, have turned up missing from their home,
DO West Adams street. Their mothers will be
hankful for any information touching their wherehouts.

At 7 o'clock last evening John Burke, 15 years of age, residing at No. 32d Franklin street, was un down and badly bruised about the legs by a uggy driven by J. A. Stokes at the corner of Rush and Michigan streets.

The statement in a late number of THE TRIBUNE has Mr. H. F. Eames had sailed for Europe was neorrect. Mrs. Eames and her daughter, Mrs. lacVeagh, are passengers on the Britannic, which off New York Saturday. is tork barurdy.

I, Leiter & Co. state that there is not the
st particle of truth in the rumor emanating
incinnati that they contemplate establishing
the house in that city. They have all the
se here that they can attend to.

The temperature yesterday, as observed Mansses, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Trunz Building), was at 8 a. m., 82 degrees; 1 m., 82; 12 m., 85; 3 p. m., 76; 8 p. m., Barometer at 8 a. m., 29, 91; 8 p. m., 29, 86. afternoon Henry Fischer, of No. 232 shland avenue, had his right hand badly nove the knuckles by a horse supposed to belonzing to Edward Carroll. The ani-tilled by one of the officers of the Humane

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Andrew Hof-ard, or No. 185 West Eric street, had his left and caught in a circular saw in the stove factory Collins & Burgie, on Clinton street. Dr. O. J. rice attended him, and found it necessary to am-tate one of his fingers.

In response to a resolution of the County Board, he West and South Chicago Park Commissioners are donated large quantities of flowers to beautify the grounds of the Insane Asylum and Poorlouse, and in a few days the changed appearance of the surroundings of the two inskitutions will steet the munificence of the donation.

The Rev. Father Damen, of the Jesuit Church, as purchased from the Northwestern Tower-Clock tempany a mammoth clock to be placed in the harca above-named on Tweifth street. The time-lece is the largest in the city, and, illumined by lectricity, will give the time of day to the public or miles around. It will be put in place within a

The North Chicago Street-Car Company has commenced to lay the rails on the extension of the Wisconsin treet. It is the intention to have the road ready on the 4th of July. The Weils and Sedewick treet cars will run after that date along the entire eight of Wella street to the upper entrance to Jacob Park

oroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest upon ora Bell, who was killed by a street-car at the mer of State and Thirty-fourth streets. A ver-t of secidental death was returned, and the ver and conductor released from custody. An uest was also held upon John Williams, who d suddenly of congestion of the brain in front No. 70 Madison street Sunday afternoon.

of No. 70 Madison street Sunday afternoon.

The Catholic priests of this city are taking active teps to further the project of closing the sations pon the Lord's Day. They have sent to each and very one of the Catholic Total Abstinence Societies circulars and letters requesting them to do all a their power to assist, in the accomplishment of the purpose named above. Some of the clergy—tishop Foley included—have lately preached gainst intemperance, and in favor of having the aloons closed for one day in the week.

A native of thirteen members of the South Bend

one closed for one day in the week.

party of thirteen members of the South Bend
1.) Studebaker family—Mr. and Mrs. C., Mr.
Mrs. P. E., Mr. and Mrs. J. F., Mr. and Mrs.
1., Mr. and Mrs. Henry, and the Misses Maria,
y, and Etta Studebaker—were at the Grand
fle Hotel yesterday. They departed at 10
ock last night via the Burlington route for St.
aph, Mo., to be in attendance at the marriage
the eldest son of Mr. P. E. Studebaker to one
he fairest daughters of St. Joseph. The party
traveling in the new and elegant car. "Presi4." chartered for the trip. The marriage ocTransday night. A. Sterling, a German architect, who has hither-

to been thought to be in fair business and circumstances, vesterday afternoon committed suicide by taking a dose of cyanide of potassium and powdered ipecac in a glass of beer in Henry Brede's saloon, No. 193 Chark street. He was seized with couvalsions a few minutes later, and Dr. ingraham was sent for, but could do nothing for him. The body was sent to the Morgue. Deceased had always been considered well to do, but has been out of work and hard up during the past few weeks. He boarded at a German saloon at the corner of North Wells and Ohio streets, and is not thought to have any relatives living.

BUTTERPLY PALL.

A meeting of the Auxiliary Board of the Central Homeophatic Free Dispensary, and of others interested in the management of the late "Butterfly Ball," was held at the Tremont House club-rooms yesterday afternoon. The following-named ladies were present: Mrs. Sabin Smith, Mrs. Frederick Fake, Mrs. Dr. J. S. Mitchell, Mrs. Dr. Danforth, Mrs. J. L. Colins, Mrs. J. P. Brewster, Mrs. Dr. A. G. Beebe, Mrs. Anos T. Hall, Mrs. C. C. Bonney, Mrs. Carlos A. Cook, Mrs. E. M. Hale, Mrs. W. L. Brown, Mrs. Prof. Woodward, Mrs. Dr. Woodward, Mrs. Frank Blake, Mrs. Laura E. Dainty.

Woodward, Mrs. Frank Blake, Mrs. Laura E. Dainty.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Sabin Smith. Reports were received showing that about the same number of little folks would participate in the ball Thursday as did last week. Rehearsals were appointed for the West Side to-morrow at 4 p. m., at Martine's Kest Side Hall; for the South Side, this afternoom at 4 p. m., at Martine's South Side Hall. It was also arranged that the programme should on shortened. The strangement of the musical part of the programme was committed to Mrs. Frank Blake. The question of issuing complimentary tickets was discussed somewhat at length, and finally it was ordered that complimentaries be issued to a limited number of people whose children were participants in the entertainment. This was done only in a very few cases, where there were especial reasons for so doing. The meeting then adjourned.

then adjourned.

The regular weekly meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the members present except Mr. Couly.

A communication was read from the Hinsdale-Doyle Granite Company, asking that certain changes be made in their late contract so that they may be allowed payments in sums of \$20,000 as the work may be done, instead of in two equal payments, and that 15 instead of 20 per cent of the contract price be reserved by the county until the work is completed. The communication was concurred in. work is completed. The communication was concurred in.

The County Physician submitted his quarterly report, which was referred. It showed that thirty-five post-mortem examinations had been held, and eighty-six insues cases had been examined.

A communication was read from the Hinsdale. Doyle Company, asking an allowance of \$31,000 on their column and pilaster contract. Referred.

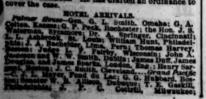
The Committee on Public Charities reported favorshly on bilis aggregating \$6,416.08, and the same were ordered paid.

Mr. Hoffmann called attention to the expiration of the contracts for burying paupers and furnishing milk to the county institutions, and moved that the Committee on Public Service invite new bids for the ensuing year. Adopted.

The Board then adjourned until Monday at 2 o'clock.

The Board then adjourned until Monday at 2 o'clock.

The decision of Judge McAllister in the Will-lams-Dixon case, to the effect that the ordinance providing for the punishment of immates of disorderly hoases is invalid, will afford less of a loop-hole for the secape of criminals than was at first supposed. Assistant Corporation Counsel Frank Addian yesterday explained it to a Tamuna reporter. Mr. Adams and: "Judge McAllister's decision is good law. His argument is that the claarter of 1872 (Sec. 11) continues in force all ordinances that were in force at the time of its adoption. Of course, that continued in force only such ordinances as were constitutional when passed. This ordinance under which Bill Williams and Jennie Dixon were convicted was as force. Under that Constitution of 1848 was in force. Under that Constitution the Council had no right to pass the ordinance. Under the Constitution of 1872, the Council might pass such an ordinance, but the adoption of the Constitution did not operate to pass the ordinance with Mr. Adams in this view. Mr. Tuthill states that there is but one ordinance which is affected by Judge McAllister's decision. That is Sec. 37, Chap. 28, of the ordinances. He has derated an ordinance to



THE COURT-HOUSE.

MAKING A BOTCH OF IT.

Having about half an hour of leisure upon his nds yesterday afternoon, a TRIBUNE building in-ector sauntered over to look at the stonework ne on the new Court-House. A gang of men were employed in laying a huge capping stone on the first pier from Clark street and Randolph, and the inspector walked about in search of discrepan-

were employed in laying a huge capping-stone on the first pier from Clark street and Randolph, and the inspector walked about in search of discrepancies, as was his duty as representative of the people. The fifth stone from the bottom in the corner of the east side of the second pier first attracted his attention. It did not look right. It looked rough and out of place some way, and the reporter climbed upon a ladder that he might gaze upon it more closely. Between this particular stone and the one next to it—completing the layer on that side of the pier—there was a wide joint,—not less than three-quarters of an inch in width,—which was plastered up with soft mortar. On the other side of this corner-stone and next to the main wall, there was another joint of a quarter of an inch in width, which gave the observer an impression that the said stone was all of an inch too short for the place, and an unsightly crack in a conspicuous portion of the structure must inevitably be the least permicious effect. Just across the space, towards the east, du the west side of the first pier from Clark on the same street, likewise in one of the corner-stones next the main wall, there is a joint of about a quarter of an inch in width extending half way up, caused by an uneven shaving of the stone. Around on Clark street, in the fifth course of the first pier from Randolph street, on the north side, there is another joint of about half an inch in width, and the stone altogether has the appearance of being roughly laid. The representative asked the opinion of an old stone-layer who was present as to the job, and he thought the setting of these particular stones evinced poor workmanship.

Mr. Mencil's attention was called to these defects, but he did not have time to say much upon the subject. He said the joints would not appear so wide when the mortar was scraped off, and, in regard to the first-mentioned batch, he argued that there did not happen to be a better stone on the spround for the place when this one was put in position.

a loan made for the full amount of an appropriation, which would not all be collected. Besides this, the city would pay \$18,000 or \$20,000 for its use, while it received only-the principal. The question with him was, where was this money to pay interest coming from out of only \$200,000 appropriated. They had to encounter these facts. And while he appreciated the importance and the necessity of sewers, he also appreciated fully that the city's credit must be sustained at all hazards, and if they spent more than they could possibly receive, the result could not help but prove disastrous. So long as he was Mayor he would try to economize and keep up the city's credit, and if he lived till his term was ended he intended to quit the administration with no superfluous debts left on the hands of the city through his carelessness, but with a good and unimpaired credit. His gave most of his time to the city affairs, and he believed in conducting them as he did his own.

#### SUDDEN DEATH.

THE REV. JOSEPH R. LEONARD.
The Rev. Joseph Helmer Leonard, better known as Father Leonard, for the last twenty-three years Scamen's Chaplain in this city, died suddenly yesterday in the Town of Rochelle, III. Father Leonard ard went to that place last Saturday, in the bes f health, to spend the Sabbath and present the Sethel cause to the churches there, as has been his yearly custom. About 9 o'clock yester-day morning he went to the bardware store of Colditz & Williams, and after conversing a short time with the proprietors, he left. Reaching the doorway ne fell on the floor, and, before assist ance could be rendered, he was found to be dead.

A jury was impaneled, and their verdict was that
death was caused by congestion of the brain.

Word was at once sent to his family, who reside at the Mariners' Temple, corner of Market and Michigan streets, informing them of the facts. The Revs. Messrs. Wardell and Mattison, and Mr. Baxthe Mariners' Temple, corner of Market and Michigan streets, informing them of the facts. The Revs. Messrs. Wardell and Mattison, and Mr. Baxter, undertakers of Rochelle, and the son-in-law of the deceased, the Rev. John Nate, took possession of the remains and brought them to this city. The remains will lie in state at the Mariners' Temple until Thursday at 2 o'clock p. m., when the funeral takes place. Father Leonard was born at Prescott, Can. March 27, 1809, and was consequently 68 years and 3 months old at the tune of his death. His father was a carpenter and builder, and up to the age of 18 he followed his father's trade. At that age he was converted and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada. Afterwards he removed to Kingston, and prepared for the ministry. After being ordained minister, he became identified with the early history of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, which was then in its infiancy. After spending a few years as itinerant preacher, he became the founder of the Canada Christian Adocats, the present organ of that Church in Canada. He remained in charge of this paper for several years, and then started the Canadaun Gem, a religious monthly mazazine. In 1852 he removed to Cleveland, O., and identified himself with the seamen's work. In August, 1854, he was appointed Chapiain to seamen in Chicago, and has continued in charge of that work up to the day of his death. During the War he served as Post Chaplain, and was stationed at the Marine Hospital in this city, at the same time performing his other duties. When he came to this 1800, when he removed to the new Mariners' Church, corner Market and Michigan streets, which had been erected in the meantime as the result of his labors. This church was destroyed by the great fire, and also his own home on Huron street, at the corner of Wells and his whom he amen to this city the Bethel was a little frame church, at the corner of Wells and Antiverse of the result of his labors. This church was destroyed by the great fire, and also

THE CITY-HALL. The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$304 from the City Collector, \$3,267 from the Water Department, and \$1,001 from the Comptroller.

There were 117 deaths last week, six less than for the preceding seven days. Twenty-one died of scarlet fever, fifteen of consumption, and sixteen of convulsions.

of Treasurer.

Mr. Wheeler objected, and the election was post-poned for one week.

The question of the election of Water-Pipe In-The Comptroller yesterday issued revenue war-

Chief Fire Marshal Benner has suspended Lient.
Ferris, James Trainor, and David Cleghorn, of the
Maxwell street engine company, from the Fire Department. They are the men who refused to respond to a police officer's call for assistance in
making an arrest. Their cases are under advise-

ment.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: Max Romer, a two-story and basement dwelling 23x54 feet, No. 579 North Clark street, to cost \$3,000; J. T. Gunderson, three two-story and basement store dwellings, each 25x65 feet, corner of Morgan and Indiana streets, to cost \$3,000 each; John Herting, four four-story and basement stone-front store-dwellings southwest North Clark and Division streets, to cost

So, 500 each.

The Department of Public Works yesterday opened sundry proposals and ascertained that among nine bidders for the work of constructing a bridge over the river at North Halsted street W. B. Howard was the lowest at \$4,180 for either of the two plans projected; that Dennis, Long & Co. and H. R. Smith & Co. were count and the lowest bidders at \$27,57 per ton for 1,200 tons of iron water-pipe, for which there were nine bids; and that Lonis R. Dyer had made the lowest bid of five for the work of filling, curbing, grading, and paving North State street from kinzie street to Chicago avenue. Marshal Benner desires to call the attention of the general public, and chiefly those parts thereof that are the happy possessors of business blocks, that he intends to enforce strictly Sec. 27 of the Fire Ordinance, which reads:

Hatchway-openings shall have substantial trap-doors on all floors, except as provided in Sec. 28. Trap-doors in doors where dearcning is required shall be covered with metal on the noder side. Sufficient guards shall be put up for protection during bours of business; the doors shall be closed during hours of suspension of business, etc., etc.

Marshal Bener states that the absence of such doors, and the failure to close the same where they are provided, not only allows a fre, should there be one, a free sweep through the building from floor to floor, but endangers the lives of firemen who might be groping about in the smoke, and he intends to enforce the order if he has to assign twenty-five men daily to the work of watching for violations. Many fires have been hard to control on account of a lack of attention to the above ordinance.

a having of the stone. Around on the stone alther the course of the the ris a mother joint of about half an lack in width, and the stone altogether has the appearance of being roughly laid, and the stone are the proposed of the proposed and the stone are the stone of the stone shal, had tried to have the custom abolished. The measure has never come to a head, but would be agitated again. The above views are regarded by the reporter as sufficient. Now, if "West-Sider" wants the ringing of fire-oells stopped (the reporter will take the responsibility of suggesting), he might unite with Marshal Benner in persuading the Council to abate the naisance; or, what would perhaps be as effectual and speedy, ease himself and a suffering public by starting and diligently circulating a petition to the Council to do as therein set forth, "and your petitioners will ever pray," etc., etc.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The regular noonday prayer-meeting in Farwell Hall to-day will be led by John E. Miller. There will be an adjourned meeting of the Grand Council of the National Union League of Illinois in their hall in the Grand Pacific Hotel, Thursday

at 8 p. m.. sharp.

The regular meeting of the Academy of Sciences occurs at their hall, No. 263 Wabash avenue, at 8 this evening. Messrs. Bross and Andrews will present papers upon arthmeological and geological matters in Morris, Ill. Dr. J. W. Velie will report upon his visit to the Gulf, and will exhibit the very valuable and extensive collections made by him there. The specimen of the Devil-sh, unique in American museums, not the "picuvoe" of Victor Hugo's story, will be so far mounted as to be ready for exhibition.

#### CRIMINAL.

John Vanderbergh, for the larceny as bailee onn vancerbergh, for the larceny as ballee of a saloon license and a cheese-trier from Bernard Gallagher, and Conrad Washenaw, for the larceny of a horse and buggy from A. A. De Creet, are locked up at the Madison Street Station. The Criminal Court was occupied yesterday in the trial of Thomas Curley, indicted for roobing in the trial of Thomas Curley, indicted for roobing Josie Putnam on Wabash avenue some weeks ago. The defense endeavored to established an alibi, but how successful it was cannot be told until the jury reports this morning. The case was given to the jury at a very late hour, and a sealed verdict is to be returned.

be returned.

"Why, bless my God, lits,—no, it can't be; boy, what's your name;" exclaimed ex-Justice Banyon to one of a group of crying ragamaffins in the South Division Police Court yesterday morning. "Hi, hi, stop the Court." he again elaculated, after the boy had given his sniveling response, "this boy is,—why, he's my young grandchild. I say, Judge, stop the Court." In accordance with the old gertleman's request, the youngster, Addie Banyon by name, and another boy were discharged, while two of the worst out of the gang were sent to the House of Correction for thirly days each.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the follow-

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the follow-ing: Philip Brown, outraging Mrs. Eliza Ailen, of Meridian street, \$2,000 to the Oriminal Court; Barbara Johnson. larceny of \$80 from William Brown, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Biza Drums, larceny of \$11 from J. Sullivan, \$300 to the 19th; George Hawks. vagrant, \$100 fne; Mollie Wilson, Sarah Smith, Tilda Jackson, Effe Hammill, Hattie Moore, Hattie Davis. \$100 each; George Wilson, larceny from No. 177 Madison street, \$400 to the Oriminal Court; four negro waiters playing whist for the drinks, \$3 fine each; Philip Brown, Barbara Johnson, Ida Bowers, Mollie Wilson, Mary B. Cunningham, Michael Koutzen. disorderly, \$100 each; George Holt, swindling, discharged for lack of prosecution.

The Board of Trustees met at the Village Hall The Board of Trustees met at the village half yesterday afternoon. Present, Trustees Bensley, Clark, Farrell, Mitchell, Raynor, and Wheeler.

A report was received from a committee appointed to investigate the remonstrance against licensing the St. Julian saloon, situated on against neensing the St. Julian saloon, situated on Vincennes avenue, and owned by a noted sporting-man named Jerry Dunn. It was recommended the license be not granted. Concurred in. Seven saloon-incenses were granted. An appli-cation of a party named Cook for a saloon on Egandale avenue, near Seventy-fifth street, was refused. Egandale avenue, near Seventy-fifth street, was refused.

A resolution, offered by Trustee Wheeler, calling for the economical management of the finances, and indorsing the policy of a change of Treasurer frequently, was taken up.

The clause relating to a change of Treasurer was stricken out by a vote of 5 to 1, —Mr. Wheeler voting nay. The resolution as changed was adopted by the Board.

Trustee Farrell moved to proceed to an election of Treasurer.

Mr. Wheeler objected, and the election

The Finance Committee reported that they had aployed H. T. Chace, an expert accountant, to amine the accounts of the Village Treasurer, d submitted his report, as follows:

examine the accounts of the Village Treasurer, and submitted his report, as follows.

At your request I have made a careful examination of the account of the Village Treasurer from Jan. 1.

1575, to the ist met, covering a period of constitution of the account of the Village Treasurer from Jan. 1.

1575, to the ist met, covering a period of careful careful

The commissions charged by banks in negotiating loans and paying coupons I have checked as correct,—such charges being usual;—though vouchers do not accompany the charges.

As you have asked for suggrestions, I will recommend the opening of a warrant register and of a certificate of indebtedness register, to be carefully kept by the Village Accountant; and the Treasurer to be required to make quarterly, or better still monthly, statements, rate and underly, or better still monthly, statements, to the advantage of the control of the same with certificate of the control warrant register all control warrants, and the same with certificate of the tax, but the same with ortificate of the tax, but the same with control of the same with the same of the control of the tax, but the same with the same of the same with the same the village of County Collector paid over collections. I think it would be well for the Treasurer to provide himself with a book for general entries, instead of making these entries, as now, on the cash books.

Your Treasurer's books are free from blots and scratches, and present a very satisfactory appearance. Respectfully submitted.

Accompanying the report were the certificates of the Threat National Banks as to halunce. \$4.45.11. scratches, and presens a very salisfactory appearance. Respectfully submitted.

HENNY T. CHACK.

Accompanying the report were the certificates of the Third National Bank as to balance, \$4, 451.11; and of the Fifth National, \$53, 247.82; both to the credit of the Treasurer, \$57, 698.93.

The Board hoped that the above report would be published, as it was a correct statement of the village finances and important.

The ancient horse known as Old Whitey, which has done service at the rate of \$25 per month on the hose-cart was discontinued, and the Marshalmstracted to make arrangements for a horse from alivery-stable when needed, after July 1.

The Holly Manufacturing Company offered to keep up a water-supply for one year for \$4,400, they requiring that the engines be run by good engineers, and the saction-pipe be paired.

The grade of the streets was raised seven feet above datum at Grand Crossing.

The Board resolved to meet in joint session with Lake Thursday at 2 o'clock at 94 Dearborn street.

A water-pipe was allowed to be laid through the

A water-pipe was allowed to be laid through the South Park to the Superintendent's house, subject to the usual conditions.

The Attorney reported that the collections for special assessments could only be used on the property and object assessed for.

The Board resolved that when they next met it would be to consider the annual appropriation bill, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Adjourned.

#### SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

RINGFIELD, Ill., June 18. - The Newark, N. J., Mutual Fire-Insurance Company to-day filed the requisite papers in the Auditors's office, and was admitted to transact business in Illinois. The State Treasurer will immediately proceed to New York to pay the interest on the State debt and on the registered local bond debt. About \$1,000,000 in all will be disbursed,—\$700,000 in New York, and \$300,000 in the office here.

Gen. Jesse H. Moore, Pension Agent, bas arrived here on his return from Washington. The consolidation of all Pension Offices in Illinois, he understands, takes effect July 1, at which time the Pension Offices at Chicago and Salem will close, and shortly thereafter Gen. Moore will take charge of the books and papers there, and transfer them to this city, and at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of the consolidated offices.

M. B. Converse, of this city, was to-day appointed Register in Bankruptcy for the Southern District of Illinois. New York to pay the interest on the State debt

BULLDOZING STUDENTS. NEW YORK, June 18.—The class of 1880 (Freshmen) of Princeton College, numbering nearly 100 young men, has been suspended and required to eave town by noon to-day. Cause—"bulldoz-ng" the Faculty.

GRANITE IRONWARE. In our issue of April 7 there appeared an article entitled "Death in the Pan," and subsequently nother signed "Rusticus," which we now learn were instigated by one of our leading manufac-turers of tin goods, and calculated to work an in-jury to the manufacturer of granite ironware. To give the affair an official cast, Dr. De Wolf. Commissioner of Health, was drawn into the mat-ter, and, not knowing the nature of granite ironvare, was misled into the belief that it was identical with marbleized fronware, condemned in an article in the Boston Herald April 1, 1877, under the head of ''Public Caution,'' signed by Mr. Angell, based on an analysis made by Dr. Mayes, which shows that marbleized ironware contained end and arsenic to a dangerous extent. upon which Dr. De Wolf made the state-ments given in the article above alluded to. Under these circumstances, one of our reporters was

ments given in the article above alluded to. Under these circumstances, one of our reporters was induced to write the above-named article, as he then thought, in the interests of the public. Since finding the true state of affairs, however, it turns out to be a mere matter of personal malice, born of a desire to further another line o. goods.

Dr. De Woif not being interested in the injury of the ware, and desirous of impairing an unintentional wrong, has since published a card rectifying his mistake, and he fully indorses the use of the granite ironware for culinary and other purposes, and he is now refreshing himself with water drawn from a granite-iron cooler.

Not wishing ourselves to injure any one, or to hurt probably the most useful article ever offered to the public, we deem it our duty to offer these lines in justice to the manufacturer of granite ironware. We do this the more cheerfully since we have seen the many letters from the very best chemists in the United States, copies of which may be seen at our office, all of which pronounce granite ironware absolutely free from any trace of lead, arsenic, or any other injurious ingredients. And we are induced to believe that they are the most suitable goods ever offered for the purpose for which they are designed.

In an article in the Scientific Americas of May 26 Prof. W. H. Fuller, of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J., thus writes: "It has frequently been said that lead, in some form or other, is becoming an apparently essential ingredient in our daily nour-isament. If we take lead in our non-poisonous (?) enameled ware, lead in our paint and the wrappings of our cured meats, and if we are to place any confidence in the adaptation-to-circumstance theory, may we not expect to see, in the not far distant future, the average citizen take his food with an exquisite relish due to the sauce de plomb? But at the present time many of us are not of the 'fittest' in this respect, and we offer to our health officers a modest suggestion that the pumbiferous and ars

spect, and we other too the heath conters and arsenical additions to our food be somewhat restricted."

'It is, perhaps, in justice due to the manufacturers to say that all the 'granite' ware offered for sale in our market is perfectly free from all deleterious substances. In five different analyses of the granite ware I found no trace of arsenic or any other solvable metals."

Although the people have heretofore need kitchen utensils entirely of metal, even of brass, copper, and so-called Britannia, still in glazed ware they object to even a trace of what they have so long been using.

We have learned that many of the chemists whose letters we referred to above are using granite ironware in their own kitchens, among whom we will name Dr. S. Dana Hayes, of Boston, State Assayer and Chemist of Massachusetts, and Prof. B. Silliman, State Chemist of Connectent and Professor of Chemistry Yale College, New Haven, Conn.

So that, notwithstanding all opposition, granite ironware cannot be kept from general nee, for it combines the strength of iron and the cleanliness of glass, qualities highly cherished by all good house-keepers. Still another advantage has been pointed out to us in the fact that granite ware being non-porous it takes the heat so readily that it requires less fire to cook in than any other class of utensils. And when used away from the fire, as for a waterpail, lard or butter stand, it acts like stone jars, keeping the material cool and fresh.

For want of space, we will only add a part of what Dr. Doremus, of New York City, says in his letter to the Company: "In my opinion, graniteware is not only safe and suited for the preparation of all articles of diet, but also for their preservation. I highly commend the granite-ware as wholesome, serviceable, and durable."

These points and facts we hope will set the matter at rest, and we trust this will put an end to all controversy.

PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never 'alled to arrest its decay and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivaled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days.

#### THE COUNCIL.

Passage of an Ordinance for Punishing Minor Offenders.

Appointment of a Committee to Consider a Reduction of Water Rates.

Rosolutions Looking to the Removal of Hickey Referred for One Week.

The City Council met in regular vening, Ald. Cook in the chair. The Clerk read the Mayor's report of pardons rom the Bridewell, which was placed on file. A draft of an ordinance concerning the use of water, which was sent in by the Mayor, was referred to

relating to the punishment of minor offenders by imprisonment as well as fine, and inclosed an ordi-nance embodying the recommendations, which was

bate.

The CityComptroller sent in an ordinance relating to the collection of fire-insurance tax. The ordinance defines what constitutes an insurance-broker, and provides that all representatives of foreign companies must pay a license-fee of \$100 per annum to the city. Violation of the ordinance is made a misdemeanor and punishable with a fine of \$100. made a misdemeanor and punishable with a fine of \$100.

On motion, the ordinance was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Comptroller's financial statement for May (previously printed) was ordered placed on file. Fire Marshai Benner sent in a list of men appointed on the Fire Department during the past year at the solicitation of Aldermen, with the names of the Aldermen appended. The reading of the list produced some amusement. The total was thirty-six, while fifteen previous appointes were confirmed. On motion, the report was sent to the Committee on Fire and Water.

THE BUILDING INSPECTOR

committee on Fire and Water.

THE BUILDING INSPECTOR
reported that, owing to the small number of men at his disposal, it was impossible for him to properly enforce the Bulding law. There are now over 400 buildings in course of construction, and many of these are being run up by speculators who pay very little attention to putting in proper safeguards against fire. The Inspector considers these larger structures as being much more dangerous than the small one-story frame buildings. He asks the Conneil to decide for themselves whether it is cheaper to put out fires than to enforce a proper Building law. In compliance with a request from the Mayor, the Police and Fire Departments have rendered variable assistance to the Building Inspector: rendered vatuable assistance to the Building Inspector.

Ald. Cary moved that the communication be referred to a special committee of five. So ordered. The Superintendent of Buildings sent in a report to the effect that he had examined into the complaint of certain citizens residing on Fisk and Twenty-second streets, in regard to the storing of lumber in Goos & Phillips' yard there. He found that there was no breach of the existing law, but recommended that Sec. 22 of the ordinance governing these cases be repealed, and that all persons desiring to establish lumber-yards within the city limits should be compelled to obtain leave from the Council. The communication was placed on file.

from the Council. The communication was placed on file.

An ordinance providing for the widening of Halsted street from the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad to Archer avenue passed without debate. Ald: Sweeney presented a petition from George Holstoit to be relieved from a contract for building a sewer. Holstoit alleges that he is not a sewer-builder, but was induced to put in a bid at the instigation of one Thomas McWhinney, who promised to see him through. Now Thomas goes back on his friend and refuses to go on his bond. Holstott is liable in a penalty of \$200 and would like to be released therefrom.

The communication was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE WATER-WORKS.

Ald. Sweeney offered the following, which passed without debate:

WHERKAS, The Water-Works of the city are now completed, and will be of no further expense, except the ordinary expense of operating and keeping the same treatment and the navment of interest on the water-

WHERKAS, The Water-Works of the city are now completed, and will be of no further expense, excepthe ordinary expense of operating and keeping the samin repair, and the payment of interest on the water loan lorde as the same becomes due; and.

WHEREAS, The water-rates charged to consumer are as high now as they were when business was good work pienty, and wages high, and, in most cases, exceeding a more of the consumer as the c

THE SCAVENGERS.

Ald. Baumgarten offered an ordinance amendatory of the existing scavenger ordinance. It provides that scavengers shall pay a license fee of \$25 per wagon, instead of \$25 for their whole outfit, as at present. tt present.
Ald. Rawleigh moved as an amendment that the license be fixed at \$15 per wagon. The amendment was accepted, and the ordinance was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West

Division.

The Chair announced the appointment of special committees as follows:

On the resolution offered by Ald. Sweeney, Alds. Sweeney, Rawleigh, and Rosenberg. On the communication from the Building Inspector, Alds. Cary, Ballard, Van Osdel, Ryan, and Kirk.

The Clerk read a petition from Mr. James McDonald, asking that an ordinance be passed prohibiting the boys from exercising their flery three-wheeled velocipetes on the streets. The paper was placed on file.

Ald. Cullerton offered an ordinance directing the Department of Public Works to see that the Chicago, Millington & Western Railroad lays its track on the south eighteen feet of Twenty-sixth street, as provided in the ordinance passed last year, and restores the street to its former condition.

Ald. Cullerton explained that the Railroad Company had begun to lay its track in the centre of the street in contravention of the ordinance. The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Strects and Alleys of the West Division, with instructions to report at the next regular meeting.

A petition from Miss Linda Gilbert that a library might be furnished for the Bridewell was reterred to the Committee on Bridewell. The Chair announced the appointment of

might be furnished for the Bridewell was referred to the Committee on Bridewell.

SUPERINTENDENT HICKEY.

Ald. Thompson offered the following:
Wirenas, The person now falling the office of Superintendent of Police has been indicted by the Grand Jury of the county; therefore.

Resolved, That the attention of the Mayor be called to the subject, with the request that such action be taken as will relieve the city of the diagrace of having the highest police offect of the city under indictment for an offense which it is his duty above that of all othermen not only to avoid but to suppress, and with the suggestion that it is not the part of the City Council or the Mayor to assume the innocence of an indicted person in advance of his trial.

Ald. Sweney asked Ald. Thompson, as a law-

son in advance of his trial.

Ald. Sweeney asked Ald. Thompson, as a lawyer, if he did not think it fair to give a man a trial before acting. He moved to place on file.

Ald. Cullerton moved to refer to the Committee on Police. So ordered.

Ald. Gilbert moved to suspend the rules, but was ruled out of order.

Ald. Thompson made a similar motion, in order that the communication might be recalled from the Committee on Police and put upon its passage. The Chair declined to entertain the motion, and Ald. Thompson appealed from the decision.

Ald. Cullerton protested against the attempt to take a snap judgment on this or any other question, and contended that the matter could only be acted upon at a subsequent meeting. A suspension of the rules should have been moved by Ald. I hompson when he presented the resolutions.

Ald. Gilbert took an opposite view, and appealed to parliamentary law. The discussion turned entirely on this point, the merits of the paper not being brought into question.

The appeal from the decision of the Chair was sanctioned by a vote of 17 to 14. The motion to suspend the rules was lost by the following vote: Yeas—Rosenberg, Ballard, Thompson (Third Ward), Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Lodding, Tarnow, Lawler, Reidler, Hawleigh, Thompson (Thirteenth Ward), Baungaren, Waldo, Linsenbarth, Kirk—18.

Move—Sommer, Pully, Cullerton, Kerber, Ollver, Waldo, Linsenbarth, Kirk—18.

Move—Sommer, Pully, Cullerton, Kerber, Ollver, Maldo, Cary, and the motion as amended prevailed. An ordinance intermitying Charles Denney on an appeal bond for \$180 given by him for the benefit of the city was reported by the Committee on Judiciary and passed. Ald. Sweeney asked Ald. Thompson, as a law-yer, if he did not think it fair to give a man a trial

Judiciary and passed.

ROW-BOATS AND YACHTS.

The ordinance providing for the licensing and inspection of row-boats and sailing-yachts in the harbor was reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee. The license fee is fixed at \$10, and the penalty for infringement of the provisions of the ordinance is a fine of from \$10 to \$100. The ordinance passed, only three negative votes being given. ordinance passed, only the committee on given.

Ald. Schweisthal, from the Committee on Strrets and Alleys of the North Division, asked annanimous consent to introduce an order instructing the Department of Paolic Works to make a special assessment for the paying of North Wells street, from Division to North Clark streets, with cedar blocks. The order passed without opposition.

cedar blocks. The order passed without opposition.

Ald. Tully asked a suspension of the rules in order to call up the "fireworks" ordinance. The motion was not entertained.

An ordinance repealing the ordinance providing for the paving of North State street from Kinzle street to Chicago avenue by the city, and allowing it to be done by private contract, was recommended for passage by the Committee on Streets and Alleys for the North Division.

Ald. Throop moved to amend by inserting a provise that the expense of levying the assessment should be retained out of the sum already collected on account of the assessment, the whole matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Ald. Cary moved that when the Council adjourn it do so until Thursday evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

Ald. Stewart moved to amend by making it 3.200.

THE THOMAS SUMMER GARDEN

### AMUSEMENTS.

THE THOMAS SUMMER GARDEN CONCERTS.

Although the weather was anything but favorable, and at sundown showers were threatening, there was a very large audience in attendance upon the first of the summer-night concerts of the Thomas orchestra at the Exposition Building last evening. Under such unpropitious circumstances, the attendance is a good omen of the success of the casson. If anything more were needed to indicate as orchestra at the Exposition Building last evening. Under such unpropitious circumstances, the attendance is a good omen of the success of the season. If anything more were needed to indicate this success, it might be found in the universal expressions of delight and satisfaction which could be heard on every hand, not only with the orchestra and the music, but also with the arrangements that have been made for the pleasure and comfort of those in attendance. The sudience was en rapport with the spirit of the occasion, and in the intermissions, as well as through the concert, circulated freely through the promenades, the pretty conservatory, and the outdoor park, uniting social freedom with the concert proprieties m as genuine a spirit of Gemuellichkeit as might characterize even a strictly German gathering. There was nothing in the music to interfere with it. The "La Gazza Ladru" overture, the Lanner and Stranss waltzes, the Gounod ballet music, the "Martha" overture, even the "Schubert Serenade" and "Egmont" overture, afforded ample opportunity for social entertainment, so that time could be spared for the thorough enjoyment of the two selections from Raff's picturesque "Lenore Symphony," the bizarre "Second ithapsodie" of Liszt, and Wagner's glorious "Lohengrin" measures. As a concert proper, it left nothing to be desired, although, after six years of Mr. Thomas' concert programmes, it seemed a little odd to hear this incomparable band discoursing light music, addressing itself to the waltz of Strauss and Lanner, and skipping through the tinkling measures of the "Martha" overture; but whatever the orchestra touches it adorns, and even the lighter strains assume a new beauty when given with the expression and finish that characterize all the work of this band. So far as musical criticism is concerned, there is nothing to criticise, and it only remains to say that the managers have left nothing undone to make these concerts delightful. There is plenty of room for those who wish a pleasant, social time; plent

ing new fork and selecting Chicago as the only attractive place of summer resort. Chicago andiences are proverbially slow to move, but, when they do move, they go with a rush. It will not need many more concerts like that of last evening to convince our concert-goers and pleasure-seekers that they are the thing to do, and then Mr. Thomas' success is assured. The programme for this evening will be as follows:

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Mr. Tony Pastor and his company of variety actors began an engagement at McVicker's Theatre last night. The attendance was good, the galleries being well filled and half the lower part of the house being occupied. The programme was made up of an original musical sketch by the Bennetts, Frank and Eva; a comedicta called "Love at First Sight," by Jeppe and Fannie Delano; songs and dances by Delehauty and Hengler; Tony Pastor in favorite selections; Fields and Hoey in musical extravaganzas: Gus Williams in Duuch character songs; the Kernells in Irish songs; Miss Clara Moore in popular melodies; Watson and Ellis in their sketch entitled "Dutch Deception"; the Austin Brothers in feats of marksmannship, and a concluding sketch called "Kinklespeli's Blunders." The audience was highly delighted, and, so far as heard, there was nothing in the least degree objectionable in the entertainment. M'VICKER'S THEATRE. ADELPHI THEATRE.

Mr. Milton Nobles, a cearacter actor of some power, began an engagement at the Adelphi last night, opening in his piece of "The Phœnix; or, The Living Dead." The attendance was good, and the acting was greeted with much applause. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Mr. Robert McWade presented his well-known personation of Rip Van Winkle at this theatre last night before a small but interested company of

BLACK HILLS ITEMS.

DEADWOOD, D. T., June 18.—On Friday last a small party of Indians made a dash on Montana ranche, nine miles from this city, and succeeded in running off considerable stock.

A party of twenty miners, bound for the Big Born. from this point, was fired upon by Indians when about sixty miles out. One of the miners was slightly wounded.

Senator Spencer, of Alabama, with a large exploring and prospecting party, leaves this vicinity about the 21st for the Big Horn country.

Shoux Ciry, Ia., June 18.—One hundred and fity men from Black Hills arrived here on their way home by the Dakota Southern Railroad today. Every boat that goes up and comes down from Fort Pierre is loaded down with gold-hunters going in and returning.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY. WASHINGTON IEMITION?

SAN FRANCISCO. June 18.—A dispatch from Walla Walla says a stage from Lewiston brought news that soldiers from Lapwal and Indians had fought about thirteen miles from Cottonwood Creek. Young Joseph and a squaw were killed during the fight, the Indians killing six soldiers.

FARRELL—June 18, Rose, beloved daughter of James and Bessy Farrell, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Funeral June 19, at 1 o'clock p. m., from residence, corner of Wood-st. and Thirteenth-place, by carriages to Calvery.

FRASER—June 18, 1877, at his late residence, Alexander D. Fraser, aged 29 years, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

Funeral to take place from 144 Aberdeen-st., by carriages to Rosehill, on Wednesday at 10 a. m. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MEWEN—At the residence of his parents, 512 North LaSalle-st., June 18, at 5:15 p. m., Will B. McEwen, aged 17 years and 29 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEONARD—At Rochelle, Ill., Monday, June 18, the Rev. Joseph H. Leonard, Seamen's Chaplain, of this city.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STONEALL—Yesterday (Monday) morning, June DEATHS.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STONEALL—Yesterday (Monday) morning, June 18, at the residence of his grandmother, No. 282 Michigan-av., Thomas Stoneall, aged 4 years and 11 months, only child of W. and Mary E. Stoneall. The remains will be interred in Bosehill Cemetry to-day. Faneral will take place from No. 282 Michigan-av. this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend. CLOTHES-CLEANING.

Your Old Can be beautifully DYRD or CLEANED and REPAIR-ED, at triding expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK de McLAIN, 80 Dearborn and 261 West Madison-and Skixths-at, 8t. Louis, Mo. N. B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Shawis, etc., dyed and cleaned. CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 B and upward at 25, 4C, 60c per B. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago. OIL TANKS

AND SHIPPING CANS,

67 & 40 West Lake Street.

OEZOCA GO.

AUCTION SALES. By RADDIN & CLAPP, ctioneers, 83 and 85 Wabash-av., Chicago, III. Tuesday, June 19, 1877. 250 SAMPLE LOTS

BOOTS & SHOES! Office Dixon Elevator Company. The Dixon Elevator situated in the most fertile portion of Scott County, lowa, and provided with all the latest facilities for handling grain, will be offered for rent to the highest bidder at public auction, at Dixon, Ia., on the 2d day of July next, at 2 p.m. Terms—To be rented for one year from Aug. 11, 1877, to Aug. 10, 1878, one-half cash, payable day of auction; the other half to be fully secured on the same cay. By order.

P. BURMEISTER, President.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

B.T.BABBITT, New York City. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

## PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

First among the requisites of the toffet is a rod article of Soap, but to procure it is not always an exmatter. Many of the most expensive Soaps in the matter. Many of the most expensive Soaps in the matter. Many of the most expensive Soaps in the matter. Many of the most expensive Soaps in the matter and the most repulsive impurities. The disclosure content is made public regarding this subject are pottively startling, and deserve serious consideration. Scented Soaps are now known to be extremely objectionable, especially if applied to the head; injuriar inchair, irritating the seals, and inducing severe head-aches. The character of the ingredients may be inferred from the statement of a gentleman who makes the secuting of Soaps his business; he recently declared that persons emeaged in this employment were short-lived; from seven to ten years boing the longest period suring which the occupation could be followed.

The difficulty of procuring a perfectly pure article of The difficulty of procuring a perfectly pure article of the discussion of the content of the companion of the content of the conte

B. T. BABBITT, New York City. AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

#### ASSIGNEE'S SALE AT 159 STATE-ST. Fine Gold Watches.

Fine Gold Jewelry, Diamonds, Silver Plated Ware, Clocks, &c., &c., Sales DAILY During the Week at 10 a. m., 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

CONTINUATION SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS

At 113 & 115 State-st., At 10 a. m., 2:30 and 8 p. m. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auction For TUESDAY MORNING, June 19, at 9:30 o'clock, at our Stores, 78 and 80 Randolph-st. New ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Anotioneers

Our Regular Weekly Sale. Friday Morning, June 22, at 9:30 o'clock, IMMENSE STOCK OF New Parlor Suits,

New Chamber Sets. A full line Carpets, Lounges, Sofas, Deaks, Chairs, &c. al Merchandise, Pianos, Refrigerators, &c.

BLISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. almien Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabsah-sv.

Entire Machinery and Tools OF A MANUFACTURING JEWELER AT AUGTION BY CATALOGUE, TUESDAY MORNING, June 19, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Sale Desirable MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS TURSDAY AFTERNOON, June 19, at 2:30 o'clock, at our auction rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. HANDSOMELY-BOUND

Family Bibles & Prayer Books, Building Blocks and Games, Stationery of all kinds, AT AUCTION,

THIS DAY, June 19, at 9 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. FOR SALE THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, At 339 West Madison-st., Four Billiard and Pool Tables, Balls, and all the Fiz-tures and Furniture of a Billiard Saloon. June 19, 1877. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BUTTERS WEDNESDAY TRADE SALE. WHITE AND YELLOW WARE 200 pkgs. Assorted Glassware, Oilcloths, and Carpets, At their Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wahash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers.

THURSDAY TRADE SALE. DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, and Wool Hats, THURSDAY MORNING. June 21, at 9:30 o'clock At Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, second floor.

Merchants will always find full lines salable goods of reales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., REGULAR TRADE SALE

# DRY GOODS,

Tuesday, June 19, 9:30 a. m. We shall close several important consignments of asonable goods at this sale.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

Wednesday, June 20, We shall sell at AUCTION 1,000 CASES

## Boots, Shoes & Slippers And in addition, by instructions of Assignee, shall

180 Lots of a Bankrupt Stock, Which buyers are invited to examine.

GEO. P. GORE & CO...
68 and 70 Wabash-sv

By BOSENFELD & MUNZER, REGULAR TRADE SALE VOLUME X

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outlitters for the **Pantaloon** 

Made to order from simeres, for \$5.00. F for \$6.00 and \$7.00. In workmanship and shall be equal to the

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Are scling OHOICE Woolens made in the sough, artistic manner," men, at the LOWEST I men, at the Low he had been with a stric CLASS ARTICLE, the ranted in every particul Lower than for the pa fifteen years.

Wedding Toilet a Wabash-av., cor. M 10 per Cent Discount if Pai CANADIAN A

CANADIAI

Pints, \$1.50, Quar And also in Hhds., Bris., SOLE AGE F.W.HAYNE

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LAKE NAVIGAT Lake Superior Peo First Grand Pleasure

THE PALACE STEA PEERL ALLAN M'INTYRE, Comman

Thursday, June 21, Send for Excursion Circularition of the Route.
For Freight or Passage apply to

FINANCIAL MONEY to By JOSIAH H. REED, No. 20 In amounts as required, on IMPI PROPERTY, at HEST RATE. Applications received and pro-by H. A. HURLBUT, BANKING HOUSE OF LAZAR

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Has money to loan on Real Estate,
vision, City and County Orders, and
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DR. T. ORM May be consulted at Room 107 Pain His cures often border on the mir others have failed his powers should Hours, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. GRATES AND MA